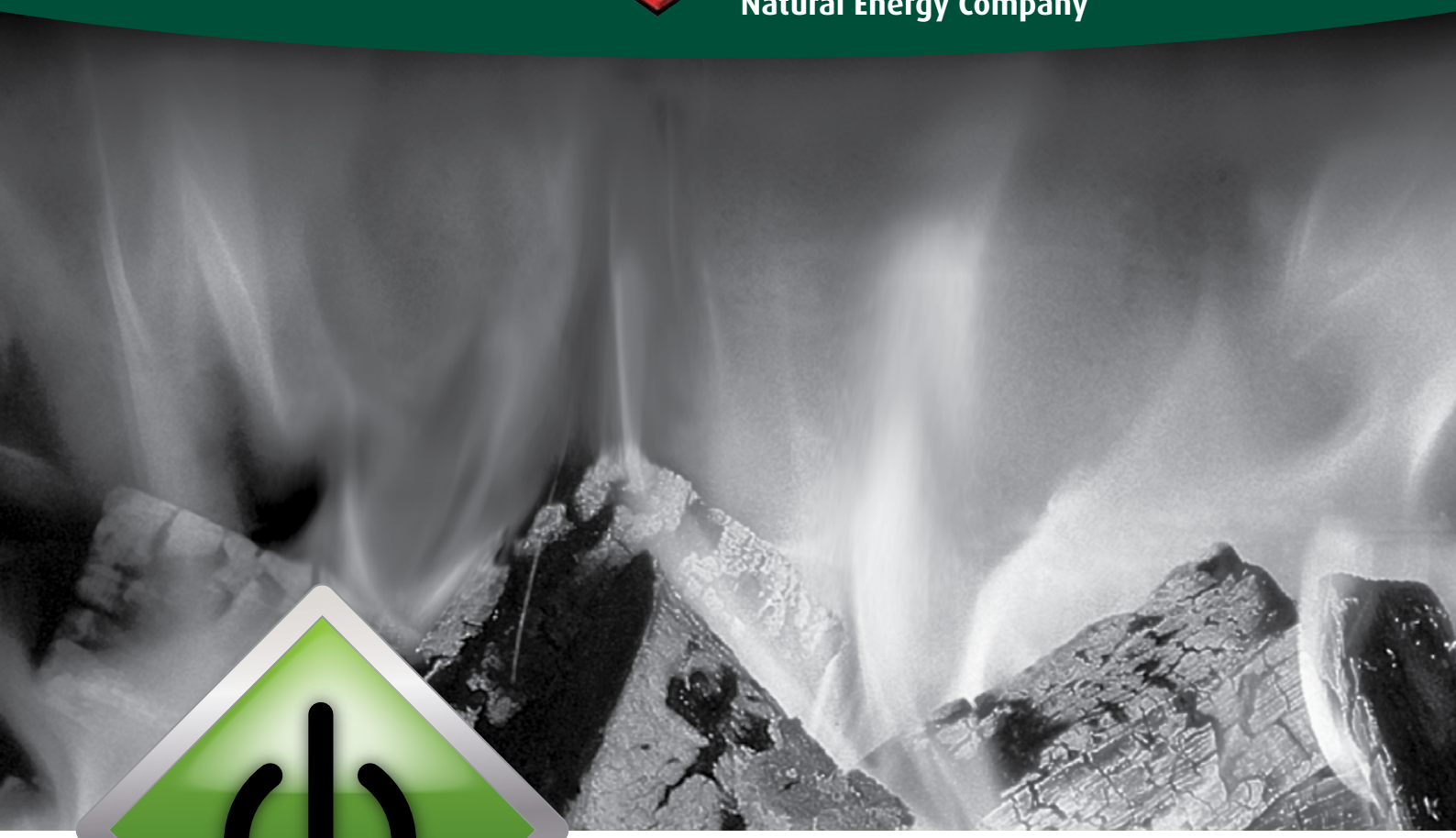
This Manual Must Always be Available to the Stove Operator

Euroheat
Natural Energy Company



Operating Instructions

Nestor Martin
C23,C33
C43
Q13,D33,023,NM33

Smoke Control Exempt

IN1213 Edition B **June 2010**

PART NUMBER

SERIAL NUMBER

IMPORTANT

- The installation of this appliance must comply with all local regulations, including those referring to national and European Standards before it can be operated. The stove is not suitable for a shared flue.

- Improper adjustment, alteration, maintenance or the fitting of replacement parts not recommended by the manufacturer can cause injury or property damage. Do not operate the stove with faulty seals or damaged glass.

- Ensure all manuals are kept safely and are available for the user at all times.

- Do not store or use petrol or other flammable vapours and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other heating appliance. Do not burn anything but natural wood or approved coals on this appliance.

- Due to high operating temperatures of this appliance it should be located away from pedestrian traffic and away from furniture and draperies. Do not store paper or wood near the appliance. Any mats and rugs put in front of the stove should be fire proof and secured to prevent the possibility of tripping.

- Advise all persons as to the stove's high surface temperatures, including visitors. If it is possible for children or infirm adults to come into contact with the stove, fit a suitable fire guard. Never let children "help" with the stove in any way, even when the stove is cold.

- It is imperative that all air passageways into, out of, and within the appliance are kept clean. All permanent ventilation into the room provided for the stove must remain clear and unobstructed at all times. Consideration must be given to the need for extra ventilation if another heating source needing air is to be operated simultaneously. If an extraction fan is proposed to be fitted to a connecting area of the house, after the stove has been installed, professional advice should be sought from a qualified engineer.

- If a flue blockage or adverse weather conditions cause the stove to emit smoke, do not treat it as merely a nuisance, this smoke will indicate that carbon monoxide is being emitted into the room. Turn the stove to its minimum firing rate, open windows and allow the stove's fuel to burn out before closing the windows. Do not re-light the stove without consulting a qualified engineer.

- In the event of a chimney fire the stove should be turned to its minimum setting and the fire brigade informed. Do not re-light the stove until the complete installation has been inspected by a qualified engineer.

- The appliance should be inspected regularly and the chimney cleaned at least annually. More frequent cleaning may be required and the advice of a qualified chimney sweep should be sought. Always check for any flue blockage before lighting the stove after a prolonged shut down.

This stove has been carefully designed and constructed to give clean burning with optimum efficiency and safety, but as with all stoves these standards will not be achieved unless the stove is installed and maintained regularly by qualified engineers. It must also be operated strictly with the procedures given in this manual.
If you are unsure about anything concerning your stove please seek professional advice.

Useful Organizations

Solid Fuel Association	0845 601 4406	www.solidfuel.co.uk
The National Association of Chimney Sweeps	01785 811732	www.chimneyworks.co.uk
HETAS Ltd.	0845 634 5626	www.hetas.co.uk

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Instructions Part Number IN1213 Ed.B

The Model Range Explained

Thank you for purchasing your stove and helping to protect our environment. Nestor Martin and Euroheat insist on progressive development to produce products which are market leading. Our aims are to produce stoves with the latest innovations, user friendly operation and high efficiency for lower cost operation.

This operation manual offers user information for the range of NESTOR MARTIN C23,C33,C43,D33,O23,Q13 and NM33. In some cases you find references in this document to the model size rather than the models exterior design. There are four sizes of appliances, 13, 23, 33, 43. The 13 is the smallest and the 43 the largest. Although the exterior clothes change between model ranges, for example the C23 and the O23, the internal workings are the same.

Model Identification

You will see on the front page of this document a label which confirms which model you have. This label also advises you of the stoves unique serial number. This information is also attached to your stove for reference.

Important

Please ensure the warranty registration form is returned to Euroheat. In this way the model and its history will be recorded for reference in the future.

HETAS

The reference to use of smokeless coal and other fuels in these instructions may not be covered by current Hetas approval. For HETAS approval model information see the last page of this document. Under the HETAS approval scheme stoves which are listed as intermittent (see technical table at the end of this document) cannot be referred to as slow combustion appliances. Also see the HETAS web site www.hetas.co.uk

Euroheat Natural Energy Company

Stoves supplied through Euroheat authorized retailers.
For England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

Euroheat Distributors (H.B.S). Ltd.
Unit 2,
Court Farm Business Park,
Bishops Frome,
Worcestershire. WR6 5AY.

www.euroheat.co.uk

info@euroheat.co.uk

Whilst we are always happy to assist you, please make sure you have read this manual before requesting support.
First contact your supplying retailer. If you find this not successful contact the Euroheat Technical support team.
Technical support telephone Number 01885 491117. E-mail tech@euroheat.co.uk. Before telephoning ensure you have your stove's serial number to hand. This can be found on the front of either the operating, installation, warranty registration, or on the stove identification label.
Euroheat unfortunately are unable to offer support for appliances which were not supplied by Euroheat.

Eireheat

Stoves supplied through Eireheat authorized retailers.
For Eire

Sean Murphy Heating Ltd
Kinvara
Co Galway
Eire

www.eireheat.com

sales@eireheat.com

(091)637701 Fax: (091)637797
International +353 91637701

For support for appliances supplied through Eireheat in Ireland please contact using the details listed above.

NESTOR MARTIN

Thermic Distribution Europe Sa
11 Rue De Lion
B-5660
Frasnes Les Couvin, Belgium.

www.nestormartin.com

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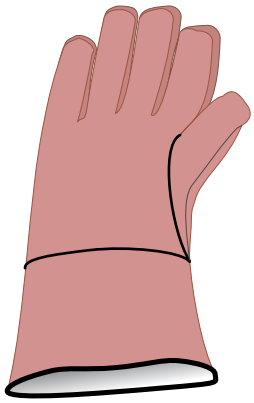
Operating Items Supplied with the Stove

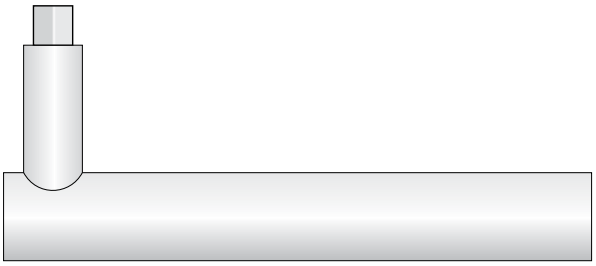


Heat Resistant Glove

Please note that the die is not colour fast and if damp may leach out and be absorbed into porous surfaces.

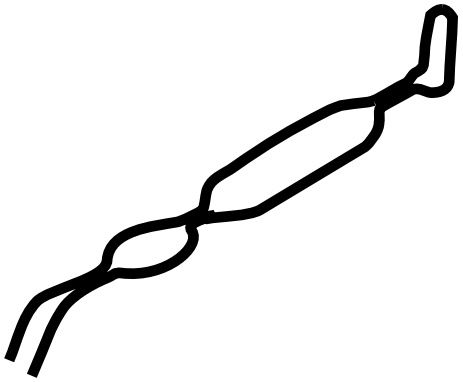
Operating Tool

For Plexus Control Operation
and Ash Pan Removal
(Not Q13 Ash Pan Tool)

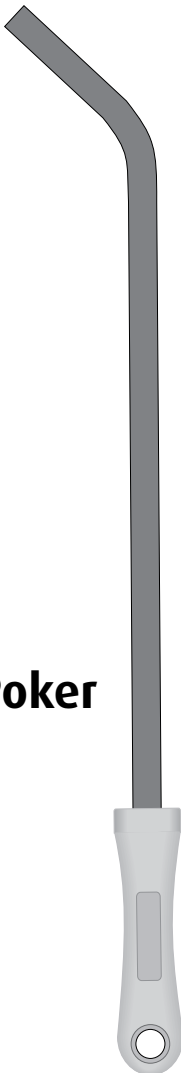


Ash Pan Tool Q13

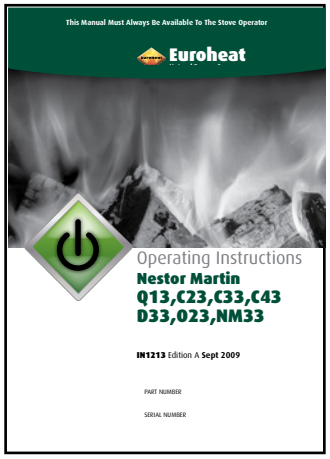
Ash Pan Removal
Q13 models only

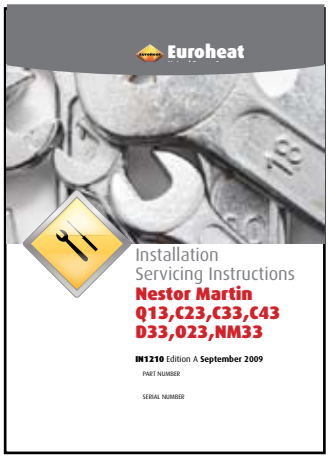


Poker



Instruction Manuals





If any of the Instructions or the Warranty Registration form are missing please contact Euroheat quoting the stoves serial number and a replacement will be despatched immediately.

Before Operating this Appliance

The paint used on the stove is a heat resistant paint capable of withstanding 650°C, but it needs to be heated for several hours to allow it to cure and attain its full hardness. The lighting procedure should be followed and the stove's first fire limited to a small fire for one hour, after which its size can be gradually increased to allow the stove to reach its operating temperature. As the temperature of the paint increases a blue hazy smoke will be apparent as the solvents in the paint are driven out. These fumes may activate a smoke detector, if fitted, and during this period the room must be ventilated by leaving the windows open and it should not be occupied by people or pets. The time taken for the paint to be fully cured will be dependant upon the temperature but you should allow at least six hours. If you re-paint or fit new parts to your stove, another period of curing will be necessary but the curing time will be very much shorter.

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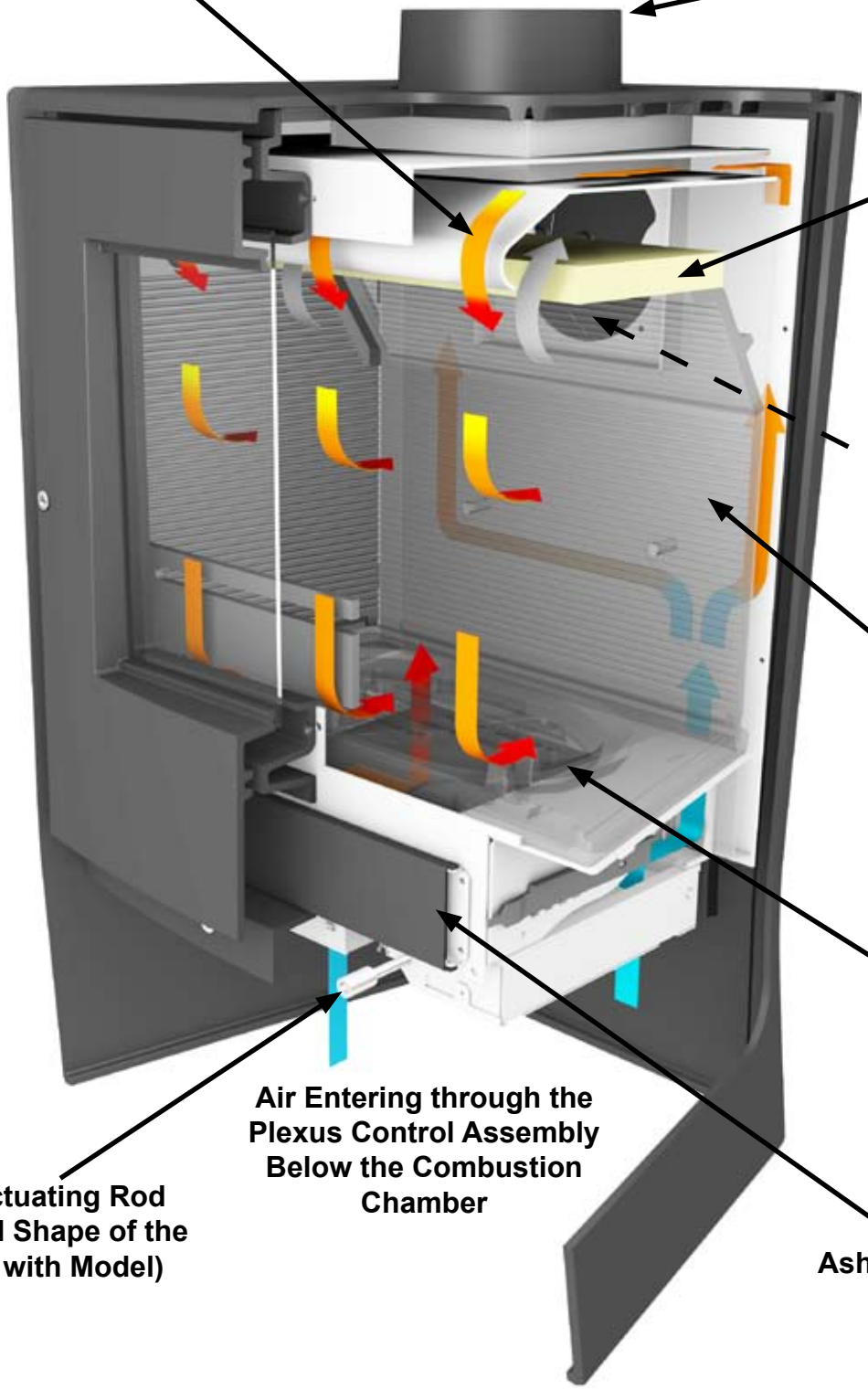
Internal Plexus Stove Construction
(Schematic drawing of the combustion chamber)



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Multifuel and Wood Stoves

Gas and oil are consistent fuels and stoves can be designed to obtain the maximum heat from them with the user having to do no more than choose a heat setting. Solid fuels are almost infinitely variable and however well a stove has been designed, its performance will ultimately depend on the way the user operates it. Whilst we have endeavoured to make the stove as simple to operate as possible, understanding just a little about the fuels and the way your stove was designed to burn them will be rewarded by your being able to achieve the best from your stove with the least effort.

As a fuel, wood is visually exciting, environmentally friendly, and a renewable source of energy but it is one of the most complex fuels to burn. Wood contains two sorts of components which burn. The fixed carbons which burn as the glowing embers, and the compounds that vaporize when heated to burn as volatile gasses, giving the endlessly changing flame patterns. The fixed carbon, which is charcoal, is a virtually trouble free fuel and needs little assistance to burn cleanly, but it would be difficult to describe it as visually entertaining.

When set to its wood burning position, your stove heats the incoming air to ensure it has the minimum cooling effect on any volatiles. The air is supplied as slowly as possible so as not to blow out any established flames and it comes in across the full width of the stove ensuring that all parts of the stove receive an equal air supply. Because the air enters slowly over a curved blade the air is directed towards the burning volatiles rather than the bed of the fire, this allows the tar laden volatile components to use the incoming air as a priority. By placing a log or two towards the front of the fire whenever the flames from previous logs die down, a bed of charcoal will build up. This will be virtually pure carbon and capable of burning for incredibly long periods without causing any tar deposits on the stove's glass even when the air supply is reduced to minimal setting.

Always put logs on to the fire before flames from previous logs have extinguished, this will ensure that when the new logs begin releasing gasses it will ignite. Unburned gasses will cause smoke and tar deposits and wastes potential heat. Putting on too much wood at one time will both restrict the air supply and cool the combustion chamber making it more difficult for the gasses to burn cleanly.

Never put on fresh wood whilst operating the stove with a minuscule air supply as a technique for operating for long periods without attention, it will cause both chilling and air restriction. Properly controlling the rate at which wood burns is not simply a matter of restricting the air supply, nor running the stove with a very small fire, it is maintaining the temperature and ignition flames in the stove whilst balancing the release of gasses to match the chosen air supply.

No two woods have the same burning characteristics but all wood contains water. It is difficult to quantify the amount of water any log might hold whilst its exterior feels dry but it would not be unreasonable to estimate a mug full from a good sized, poorly seasoned log. Imagine pouring that onto your fire every time you introduce a new log and you will realize its obvious effect of cooling the fire. What is not so obvious is that the moisture mixing with the vaporized gasses is cooling them, possibly below their ignition temperature. So the water within a wet log cools the stove,plus it has prevented much of the potential heat from the log being realized and the unburned combustible products will be deposited as tars within the stove and flue. Advice on how to dry wood can be found on the DVD "User Guide" supplied with the stove.

Coal suitable for stoves has only a very small proportion of components that vaporise, a far higher fixed carbon content and when the stove is set to its coal burning position, air is supplied through the grate to the underside of the fire bed to supply the carbon directly. There will be sufficient spare air travelling through the fire bed to reach the limited gasses being released and this air will have been heated as it passed the burning coals.

Because coals suitable for stoves have so little vaporizing content they are virtually trouble free fuels to use, but if you are using one of the manufactured smokeless coals take care to ensure the ash pan is checked regularly because some of them have a very high ash content; this is especially important if you change "brands" because the ash contents can vary dramatically.

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Always riddle the grate before putting on loadings of coal to give the initial release of gasses sufficient air with which to burn; failure to do so may allow the stove and flue to fill with gasses ready to ignite.

A stove is very much safer than an open fire, but if you have children or infirm people in the house please ensure it is suitably guarded, and consideration should also be given to accidental contact with the stove if you are entertaining with a busy houseful of guests. If you have a remotely operated stove please ensure you keep the remote operating handset well away from the stove, children and dogs.

Choice of Fuels

Use of fuels in smoke exempt areas. (See data table for exempt models)

If you are operating this stove within a smoke exempt area it is approved for use for the following fuels only.
Seasoned dry wood. With a moisture content of 20% or less
Smokeless coal approved for use in smoke exempt areas.
Other fuels such as house coal, briquettes, waste wood, peat, wood over 20% moisture must not be used unless approved for use in smoke exempt areas.

Wood

All wood will burn slightly differently, but the most important differences between woods is their moisture content. Until the moisture has been driven off from the wood it will remain below its combustion temperature. When the outer skin has dried and beginning to burn, much of this heat energy will be wasted having to boil off the water remaining in the core of the wood. Copious amounts of water vapour, in all but the most insulated flue, will condense and mix with the products of combustion to form creosote and other undesirable substances which will eat away the fabric of the flue, and eventually build up to block the flue. At any time this build up of tar will be capable of causing a chimney fire.
The advice to burn only "dry" wood is sometimes confusing because the atmospheric moisture will prevent wood ever becoming "dry". It is acceptable to burn wood with a moisture content of less than 20%, which can be achieved by splitting the wood, stacking it so as to allow air to circulate within the stack and storing it under cover for between 18 months and 30 months, depending on prevailing climatic conditions. The use of a wood moisture content meter will confirm the amount of water remaining in the wood easily. The practice of drying wood by the stove should be discouraged, firstly because it should be unnecessary, and secondly because stored wood will invariably become the home to many varieties of insects, many of whom enjoy eating wood. To introduce them into your house and encourage them with heat and time to make new homes in your furniture and structural timbers is not recommended.

Smokeless Coal

We recommend burning deep mined anthracite, a natural hard coal which is classified as being a smokeless fuel; specifying the sizes of "small nuts" or "large nuts" will give most visually attractive and efficient burning. Smaller sizes than this will tend to choke the air flow too easily making long burning times without attention problematic. Various manufactured smokeless coals are available giving differing burning characteristics and the manufacturers or your coal merchant will advise you as to their suitability for stoves. **The difficulties and dangers associated with burning ordinary bituminous coal (house coal) with its relatively high volatile content make it totally unsuitable and potentially dangerous for burning in any stove.**

Lignite (also known as solid mineral fuel)

Lignite is obtainable in briquette form and is best described as young coal. It behaves very much like coal and should be burned as smokeless manufactured coal.

Peat

Peat burns very well, but it is bulky and its distinct aroma will pervade your home and everything in it, but otherwise peat can be burned as wood.

DO NOT BURN petroleum based fuels such as petro-coke, they may seriously damage your stove. The manufacturers of other blended coal products, containing a proportion of petro-coke, should be approached to confirm the suitability of the product for use within an enclosed appliance that does not have a chrome steel grate.

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Choice of Logs

Never burn wood that is not dry or wood that has been subject to a manufacturing process, such as chipboard, as these contain resins of uncertain toxicity when burned. For the same reasons, wood that has been painted or treated with a preservative should never be burned.

Natural wood is described as being either “hardwood” or “soft wood”. Typically all broad leaf trees that lose their leaves in the winter are called hard woods, and the evergreen conifers are called soft woods. Whilst the wood from the two groups have structural differences, the terms do not define the density or hardness of the wood. Balsa, one of the softest and lightest of woods is classified as being a hardwood and Hemlock, a soft wood, is extremely hard.

The less density wood has, the more its structure is made up of open spaces meaning it will season faster and because of these voids it will burn faster because it will expose more surface area as it disintegrates. This makes light woods suitable for kindling or a rapidly developing fire but unless you enjoy putting wood onto a fire every few minutes it is unsuitable for burning over long periods. Although there is a difference in the speed at which woods burn, equal weights of wood will give very similar amounts of heat.

Because logs are concentric tubes of cells they season faster if they are split, halving the tubes and allowing the moisture to evaporate more easily. Similarly it also allows the volatile gasses given off when the wood is heated in a stove to be emitted along its full length rather than at the log’s ends. This helps the gasses to be distributed more evenly within the stove and improves not only the efficiency and emission reduction of wood burning, but gives a more attractive fire.

Putting logs onto the fire, bark side down and laying them, well spaced, in random orientation, rather than uniformly horizontally, will also help to increase the efficiency and attractiveness of the fire. To make this easier the ideal log length will be the length the stove’s combustion chamber can accommodate in all directions, and of proportionate cross-section, to allow you to load wood in a “higgledy-piggledy” manner.

LOG SIZES. All logs should be split and ideally, quartered.

Stove model	Ideal Log Length	Maximum Log Length
Size 13	8 inches, 200mm	12 inches, 300mm
Size 23	8 inches, 200mm	13 inches, 330mm
Size 33	9 inches, 220mm	15 inches, 367mm
Size 43	10 inches, 250mm	17 inches, 432mm

DO NOT BURN

Anything but dry, natural wood. Wood that has been painted, treated or has hinges, nails or any plastic attached will almost certainly emit toxic matter when burned. For similar reasons bonded wood products such a chipboard, plywood or fibre board must never be burned.

DO NOT BURN

Household waste. Many seemingly innocuous items like box packaging have been coated with glazes which will produce toxic matter when burned. One old video tape put on the fire will cause more pollution in a few minutes than a life time of wood burning. Not only will a fire burning rubbish pollute, the stove is not designed to contain such an assortment of sizes and weights and a flaming box falling from the stove when the door is opened will present an unacceptable fire hazard.

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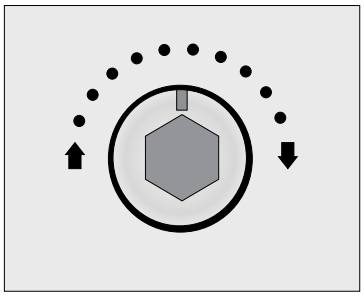
The Plexus Air Control

Your stove will have one of these control panels, allowing you to adjust both the air volume, by rotating the round right hand control knob, and the direction from which air enters the stove, by rotating the left hand control knob.

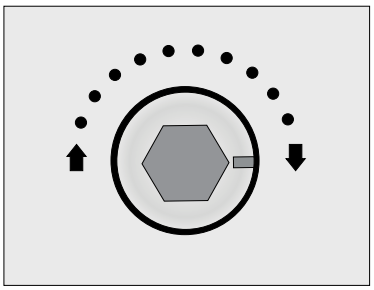
Air Direction Control **Air Volume Control**

Air Direction Control

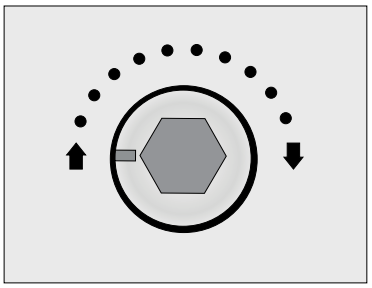
When the direction control is rotated to the fully clockwise position, 3 o'clock, the air enters the stove above the fire, and when rotated to the fully anti-clockwise position, 9 o'clock, air enters the stove from beneath the grate. Rotating the control to its mid position will supply air both over and under the fire and this position is used when lighting a fire or burning manufactured smokeless coals. It should be set to the fully anti-clockwise position when burning natural smokeless coal such as anthracite and set to the fully clockwise position when burning wood.



LIGHTING AND MANUFACTURED COALS

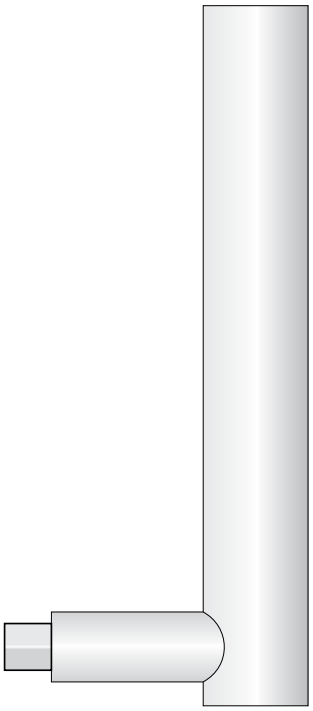


WOOD



ANTHRACITE

ALWAYS USE THE STOVE TOOL TO MAKE AIR DIRECTION ADJUSTMENTS.



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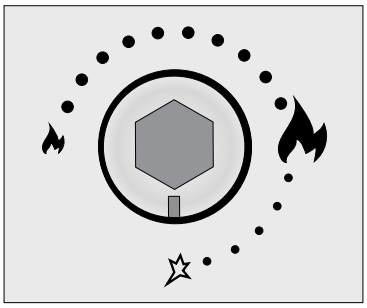
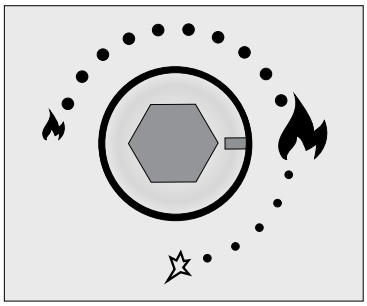
Air Volume Control

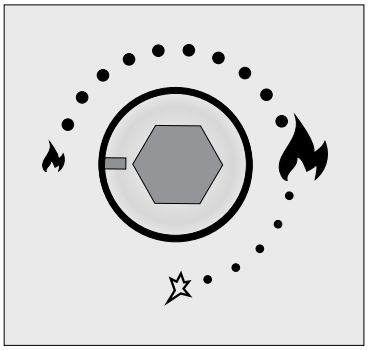
The air volume should be set to maximum, 6 O'clock, only when lighting and the flue is cold. Settings giving normal operating temperatures will usually be between 3 O'clock and 12 O'clock, with slow burning being achieved when the control is set between 12 O'clock and 9 O'clock.
Do not expect the stove's performance to match any setting repeatedly because it will be affected by so many other factors such as fuel quality and weather conditions.



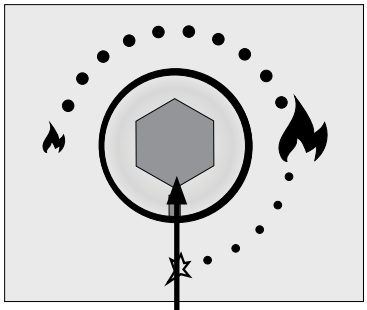
Lighting and when the Flue is Cold Only



Maximum Operating Temperatures

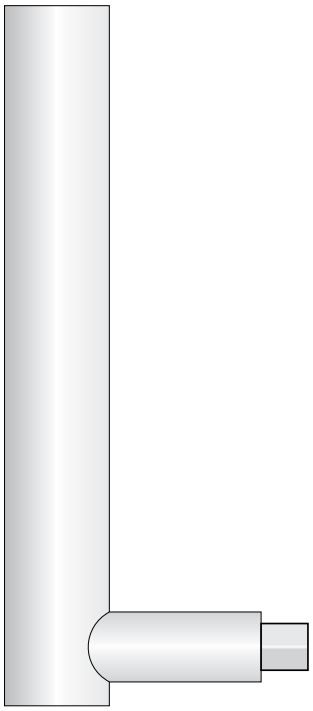


Minimum Operating Temperatures Slow Burning



To enable the air volume control knob to be rotated to the lighting position, press the air volume control knob inwards then the knob can be rotated to the lighting position.

Push in Control Knob



ALWAYS USE THE STOVE OPERATING TOOL TO MAKE AIR VOLUME ADJUSTMENTS.

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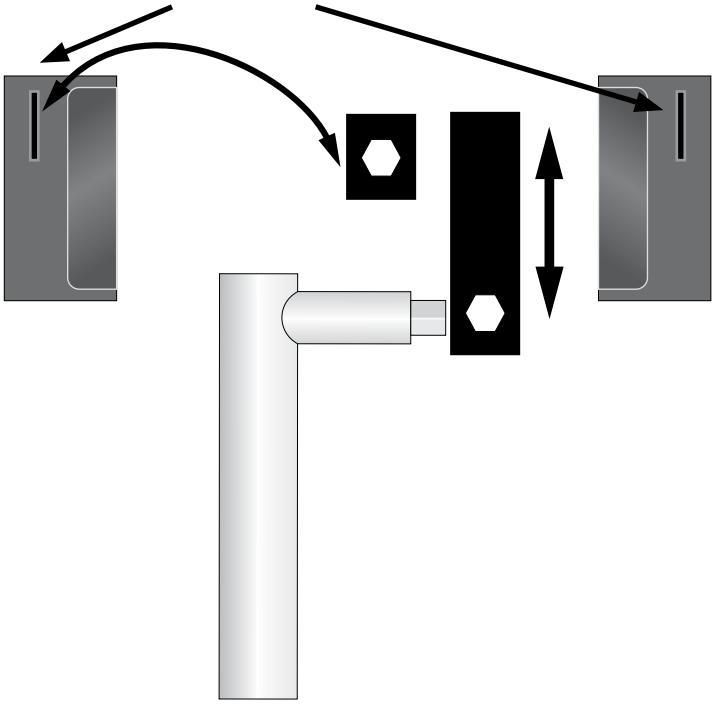
Ash Collection

The grate can be riddled to encourage ash to fall into the ash pan by locating the right angled end of the stove tool into the riddling actuating rod and using a push pull action to cause the grate to oscillate. The riddling rod is located to either the left or right of the ash pan door dependant upon the model.

Position of the Riddle Rod
Either Left or Right of the Ash Pan Door



If it becomes necessary to riddle the stove while it is operating, always riddle the stove before adding new fuel. It is normal practice to riddle the grate and add more fuel as one operation but it is very important that the grate is riddled before adding more smokeless coal. Putting a supply of coal, which will inevitably contain some very small and easily heated pieces, onto the fire will be putting it onto the hottest part of the fire when the air supply is restricted by ash. Although the volatile content is small it will, because of the very restricted air flow, be undiluted and within a few minutes quite a large volume may have been produced, especially if something interrupts the operation. The sudden ignition of this when the grate is riddled and both air and heat are increased can at best be alarming.

As well as being used to rearrange the fire bed, the poker is designed to be used for clearing ash through the grate slots and this will be found to be the most effective way of clearing wood ash when the fire has burned out. If the fire has been running on anthracite coal, and the stove has been over filled and under riddled, the poker may have to be used to clear the grate of ash and partially burned coals.

Important

Do not allow the ash pan to over fill. This will cause ash to fall behind the ash pan as it is removed and can prevent the ash pan from fitting correctly. Over filling the ash pan can prevent under grate air reaching the fire which can cause poor operation and damage to the grate.

Available Accessories

Euroheat offer a range of accessoriy items which may assist with your day to day operation. These include fire tool sets for cleaner operation, log stores for storing wood and other items. Ask your euroheat retailer for the **"every thing but the stove brochure"** or visit the Euroheat web site. www.euroheat.co.uk

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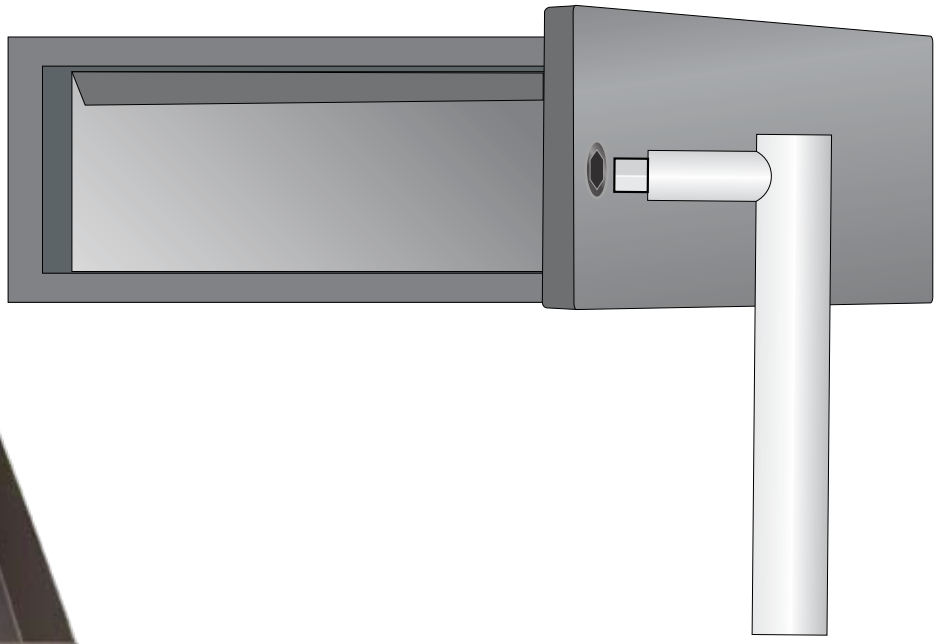
Ash Pan Removal: C23,C33,C43,D33,023,NM33

Your ash pit door has a hexagon key slot visible. Using the operating tool undo the latch and swing the door open.



The stove tool right angle end is used to engage the ash pan socket. Care should be taken to ensure the tool is fully engaged before removing the ash pan. The glove should always be worn on the hand not operating the stove tool so that the ash pan can be securely held. Do not put the ash into, or with, anything combustible; even seemingly cold ashes may contain small glowing embers capable of igniting items they come in contact with.

Ash Pan Removal: Q13

Your ash pan is held shut by the main door of the stove. Using the ash pan tool the right angle end is used to engage the ash pan socket. Care should be taken to ensure the tool is fully engaged before removing the ash pan. The glove should always be worn on the hand not operating the stove tool so that the ash pan can be securely held. Do not put the ash into, or with, anything combustible; even seemingly cold ashes may contain small glowing embers capable of igniting items they come in contact with.

Important:

Ensure that the ash pan is pushed fully in, so as to form a good seal, and that the door closes onto the two adjusting screws on the front face of the ash pan. These screws can be adjusted so that the stoves door, when pushed closed, will maintain a good seal on the ash pan.

Ash Pan Adjustment Screws

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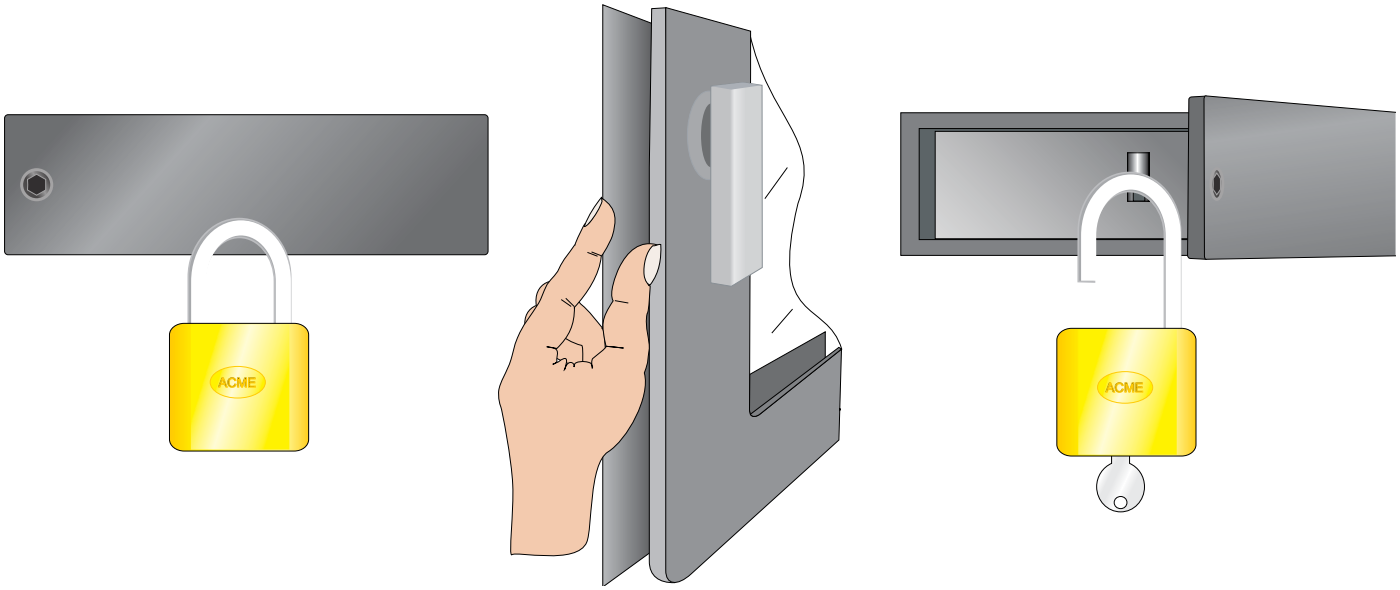
The ash pan door should be closed, or the ash pan pushed in firmly in the case of the Q13, before lighting a fire in the stove and it should remain closed whilst the stove is operating. Opening the ash pan door when the stove is operating may cause flames to be directed fiercely at the glass and the intense heat will turn the areas of glass hit by the flames, irrevocably, opaquely white.

The stove is capable of continuous operation and if it is being operated continuously it will therefore be necessary to empty the ash pan whilst the stove has a burning fire. If the ash pan door is to be opened and the ash pan removed safely the following procedure should be followed.

Allow the fire to burn down as low as practicable and check that no embers will fall from the stove when the door is opened. Wearing the glove, open the stove door, turn the handle to its closed position, and gently push the door back until the latch just touches the stove body. Take care to do so gently, especially if your stove is enamelled. This will let air into the stove above the fire and limit air being drawn in through the grate but prevent smoke from spilling into the room.

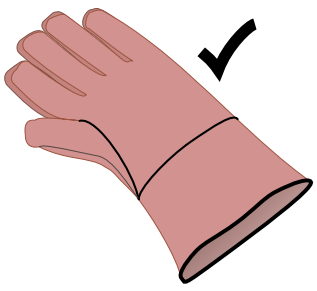
The ash pan door can now be opened and the ash pan removed. The ash pan door must be closed immediately the ash pan is removed and the stove door must also be closed securely. When re-installing the empty ash pan the stove door must again be opened before opening the ash pat door. Never open the ash pat door without the stove door being ajar and never leave either the stove door or the ash pat door open for longer than absolutely necessary.



Preparation must be made for the safe handling and disposal of the burning embers in the ash pan before beginning this operation. Good practice would be to have an empty metal container brought to the stove so the ash pan can be emptied directly into it.

Never leave the stove unattended without both its doors being securely closed.

Always check, meticulously, that no embers have been spilled whenever any stove door has been opened.



Always use the glove supplied with the stove when carrying the ash pan, even when you think the ash is cold.

Do not empty ash into a plastic waste bin or any bin containing combustible waste.

There will be hot embers in the stove, long, even days, after the fire appeared to extinguish. Never clean out ashes onto paper, never use a plastic bristled brush or a vacuum cleaner to remove ash.

Never let children “help” with the stove in any way,

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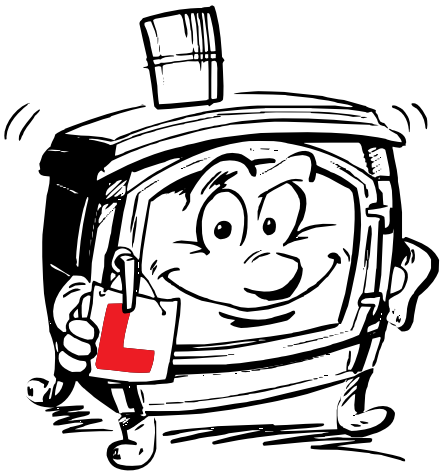
Getting Started With Wood



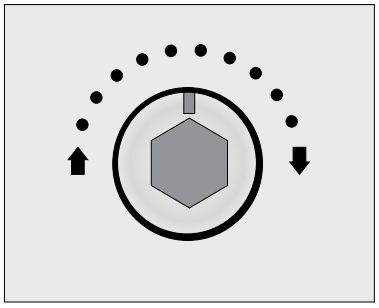
Having learned where to find the controls, you are now ready to light a wood fire in the stove, without filling the stove or neighbourhood with smoke. You will need two pieces of newspaper, a small bundle of kindling wood and several split logs. All of these should be as dry as possible; never use wet wood, it will cause smoke, deposit tar in the stove and flue to become a potential fire hazard.

Remember that your stove needs the help of a gentle push start in the right direction until it warms. Do not expect it to be on auto pilot until it reaches its operating temperature.

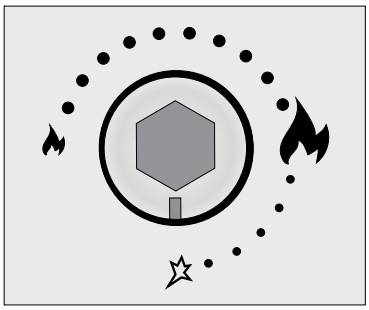
Ensure the ash pan is fitted and empty, then securely close the ash pan door.

Set the Plexus control to maximum air volume by rotating the right hand control clockwise until it reaches a stop, at the large flame icon, then pushing the control knob inwards and turning another quarter turn clockwise to the lighting, 3 o'clock, position. The left hand air direction control to its mid, 12 o'clock, position, supplying air above and below the grate.

Set to Mid Position

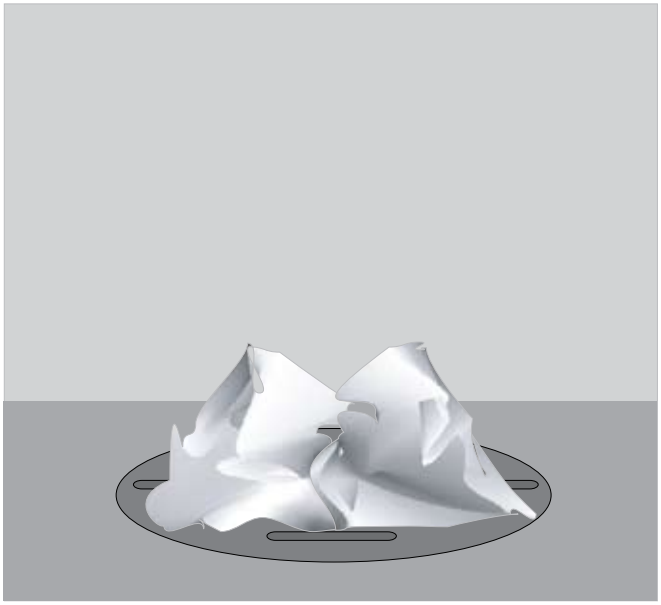


Set to Lighting position



Lightly crumple two tabloid sized pieces of newspaper and lay them in the middle of the grate.

Resist the temptation to use more paper than this, or to crumple it too tightly; doing either will prevent the rapid development of flames and will cause smoke to be produced.



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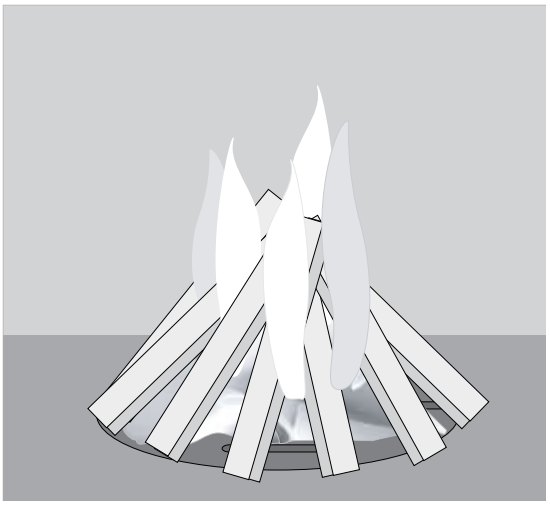
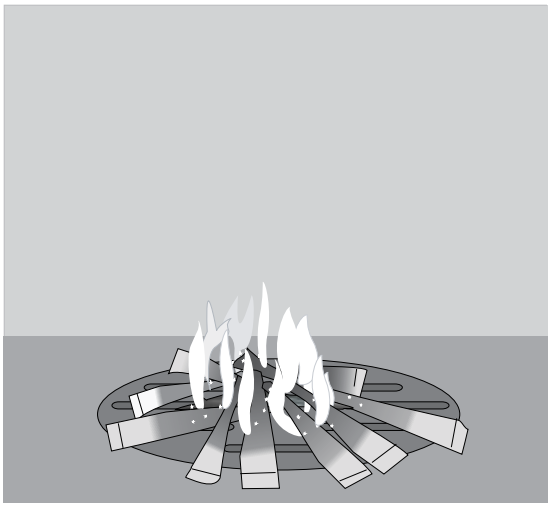


The kindling wood should be placed over the paper so as to rest against each other in a conical formation, leaving space between each piece.

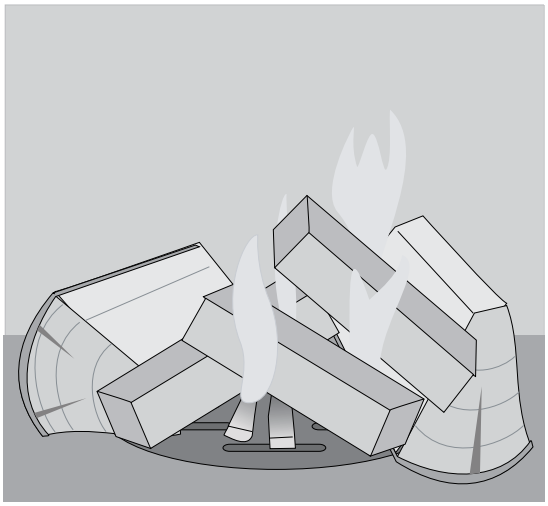
Light the paper using a long match or spill and close the stove door.

The lightly crumpled paper will begin burning rapidly and the space between the kindling will allow the long bright flames to pass between and over the wood raising it to its ignition temperature.



As the cone of kindling burns it will collapse and the inner ends of the wood will begin to char and glow.

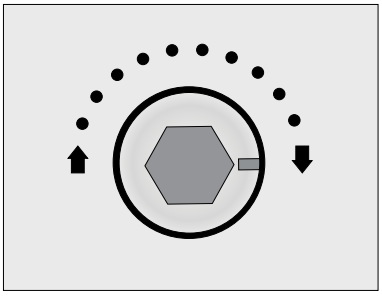
Wait until a substantial amount of the kindling is charring before moving onto the next stage.



Wearing the stove glove place a log to either side of the burning kindling and larger than kindling wood over, but not smothering, the kindling.

If your stove is a larger model it will be possible to put a log either side of the kindling before lighting the fire.

Rotate the air direction control fully clockwise, 3 o'clock position, and do not be alarmed if the fire appears die, or be tempted to move it back to its middle position.



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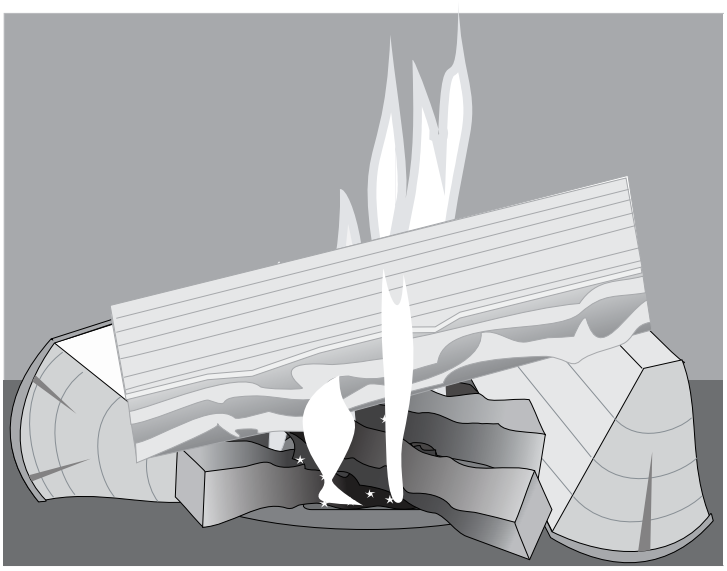
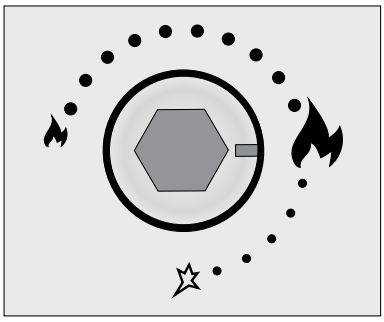
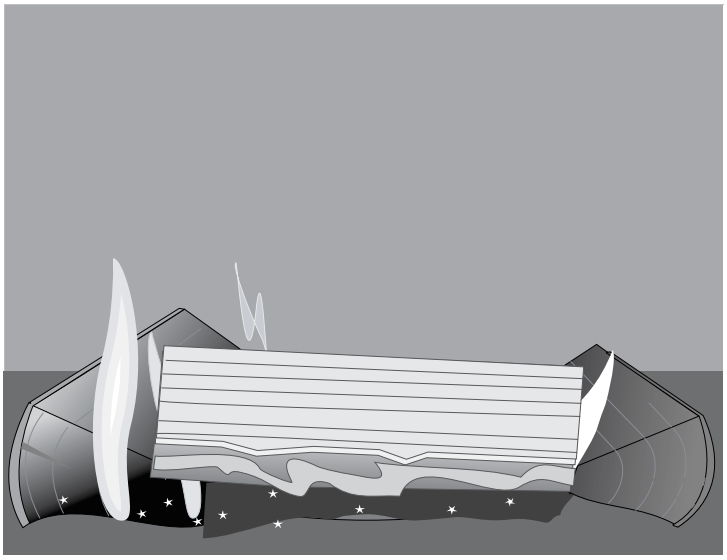


When the previous loading of wood is burning brightly add another log to bridge the fire. Always avoid putting wood directly onto wood burning with flame because the new, cold, log will tend to cool the flame giving gasses below their ignition temperature.
Conversely, you should try and position new logs directly onto glowing embers.



Reduce the air volume control when the fire is established. Never leave it in its lighting position continuously. It can then be set to the required burn rate between the 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock positions.



Putting new logs, bark side down, towards the front of the grate will give you both maximum efficiency and best visual effect as it begins to burn.
Never put more than a layer of wood on at a time as the logs will become unstable and may roll against the glass, making it difficult to open the door.

If you lit your fire in the stove cleanly and you are now feeling it becoming hot, congratulations, you have passed the lighting test and are no longer a total novice. You can throw away your "L" plates and move on to become an advanced driver. See page 17.

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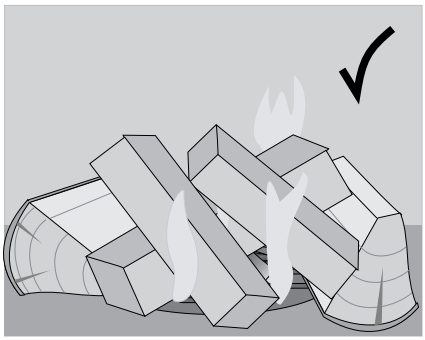
Why Did You Fail?

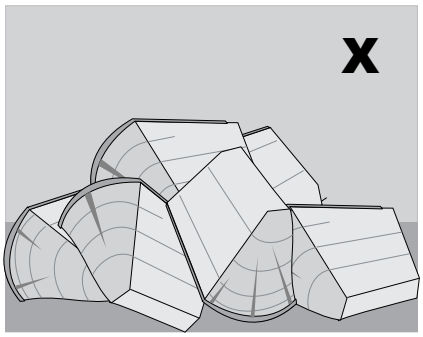
Not everyone will pass with flying colours at the first attempt, indeed even some experienced stove users will fail their test because producing smoke and tar was historically acceptable.

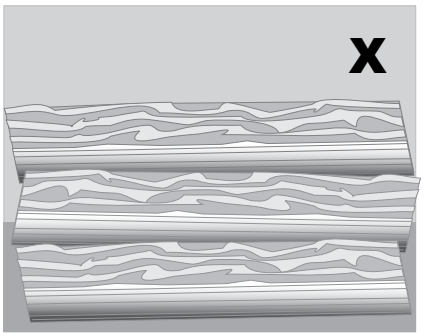
Before checking your technique, make absolutely certain that the wood you are using is dry, not "seasoned", "barn stored" or "ready for burning". It must be dry if you want to burn it successfully, cleanly and efficiently. (See the Euroheat document Number IN1172 for further information.)

The Fire Went Out

Do not put wood onto the kindling too soon or without allowing vents for the flames. The quality of the wood will determine how much fuel can be loaded at one time but remember you are lighting the stove and wanting it to reach its operating temperature as quickly as possible; all smoke is a pollutant and wasted fuel.

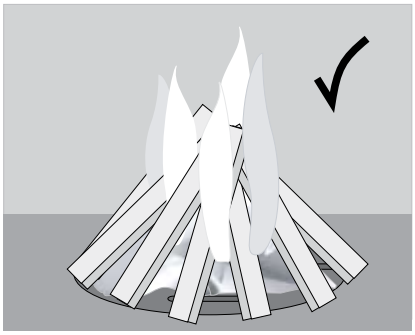


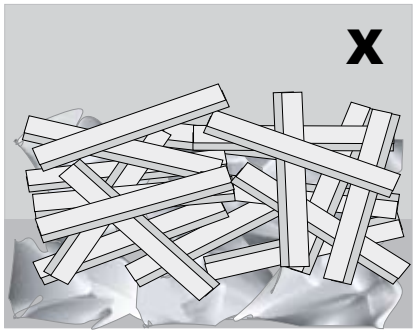


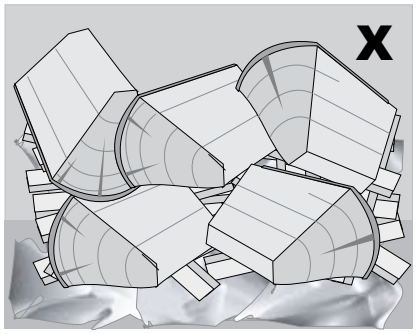


The Glass Blackened

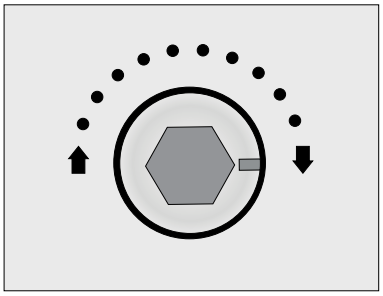
See the above. The fire may not have extinguished, but smoke and staining are unburned fuel gasses from the wood. Until the flue has warmed, air supply to the stove will be limited and only allow the complete combustion of limited amounts of wood. Too much wood, too soon, will only serve to cool the gasses below their ignition temperature.



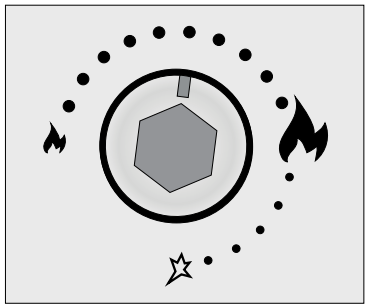




THE FIRE NEVER DEVELOPED ENOUGH SIZE OR BECAME HOT ENOUGH



Once the fire is well alight the air volume must be reduced from its maximum position. Leaving it at maximum will allow too much air into the stove. Air which is not needed will only serve to cool the stove, air travelling too quickly will blow some of the flames out.



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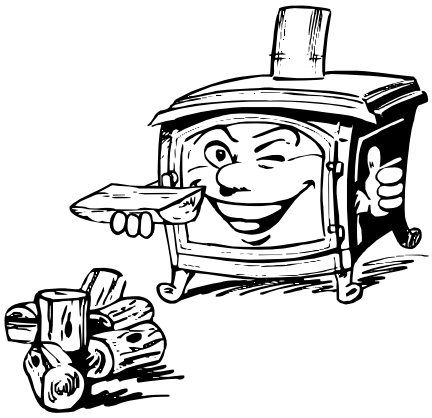
Advanced Driving With Wood



Once the stove is at its operating temperature it is capable of burning cleanly and efficiently with little or no intervention from you beyond periodic loading of wood.

Two reasons for a stove failing to operate cleanly and efficiently make all other reasons virtually insignificant. One is the use of wet wood, which should never be used, and the other, which we will be discussing now, is the inappropriate intervention by an operator failing to understand a few simple principles.

When to Put on More Wood

When the fire in the stove has become established you will find that the stove seems, initially, to consume wood quite quickly. This is because the stove was designed to burn off the wood's volatile matter first, leaving the charcoal to form a hot bed above the grate. The charcoal helps maintain a constant heat output from the stove between loading of wood and aids the rapid ignition of new loading, thus minimizing smoke emissions. The depth to which the charcoal should be let to accumulate will depend upon the length of time you are expecting to operate the stove for and the heat output you need. Never load more wood than can be contained safely by the log guard.

Putting new wood on immediately the flames of the previous loading have almost extinguished will result in a very hot stove with a deep charcoal bed capable of being controlled to burn very slowly, without staining the glass, for many hours. If only a low heat output or limited burning time is required the charcoal will be producing much of the heat with an occasional log being loaded for interest. Letting the bed become too small, or putting on a new log when all the flames from a previous loading have extinguished will cause smoke as the new loading struggles to ignite. Always add wood to the stove before flames from a previous loading have extinguished. If there are no flames, only glowing embers, add a small amount of kindling wood and set the stove to its ignition setting. Never put logs onto a fire without flames, they will smoulder and emit smoke.

How to Put on More Wood

Wood needs not only heat but also air to burn and putting an enormous amount of logs at one time or interlocking them like bricks will both stifle the existing fire, causing it to cool; it will also limit the air available for the new wood. This will result in delayed ignition of the loading and unacceptable levels of smoke emission.

Always try to keep ends of logs away from the combustion chamber walls so that gasses emanating will have good access to air. If you are having to burn unsplit logs, they will release most of their initial gasses only from their ends, it is important to rake embers so that the log ends are over the charcoal bed to heat the gasses to promote rapid ignition. Avoid burning un-split logs if you can. If the logs are split it is better to put the log on the fire bark side down because the bark will ignite rapidly when placed on the charcoal and gasses from the split surfaces will have an unrestricted air supply.

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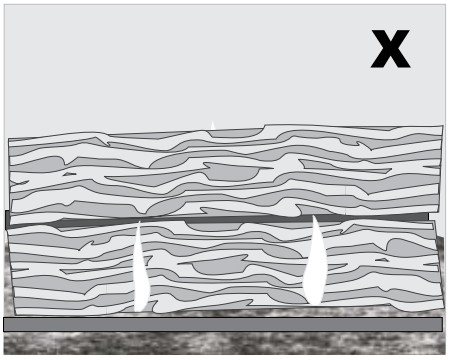
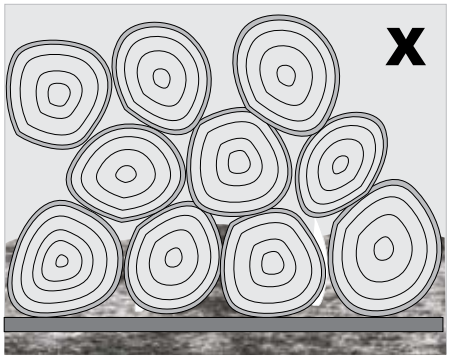
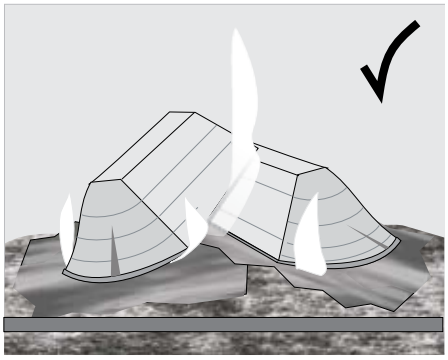
Always try to position new logs so that they are in the path of existing flames by bridging the flames where possible. Do not over fill the stove with wood expecting it to burn for an extended time, it will produce little but smoke and tar. If the stove is running with a low air volume setting, turning up the volume for a few minutes whenever you load new logs will encourage them to ignite faster. Do not be afraid to put logs towards the front of the fire, the glass will stay clean and the visual interest will be increased.



LOG ENDS TOO CLOSE TO STOVE WALLS. NO SPACE BETWEEN THE LOGS



TOO MANY LOGS TOO LITTLE SPACE BETWEEN THE LOGS.



CORRECTLY LOADED

Setting the Burning Rate

Setting the air volume rate on the Plexus should always be done with reference to the condition of the fire. You cannot expect to turn the air to maximum and the stove increase its heat output if the fire in the stove is ash with a few glowing embers. Neither should the stove be expected to shut down a huge fire immediately the air supply was restricted, without producing copious amounts of smoke. Unlike driving a car that accelerates and brakes, wood burning should be regarded as something that gathers and losses momentum gracefully, and all adjustments to the burning rate should be made accordingly.

Putting a large quantity of wood into the stove and turning the air setting to low will inevitably result in smoke as the wood is heated with insufficient air to burn with. Always wait until the wood is producing flames before turning down the air volume in stages. If the fire has become very lethargic after a long period of slow burning, or has no flames, set the air controls to their lighting position and place a few pieces of dry kindling onto the fire bed to ensure rapid ignition. Once the kindling has ignited the air direction lever should be set to its wood burning position, fully clockwise, and the volume control set to the 3 O'clock position, large flame icon, before adding one or two logs. Never allow wood to smoulder, it wastes heat and pollutes the atmosphere.

If you have fitted a remotely controlled burner rate adjustment, please read Technical Guide IN1203 Thermostatic Remote Control (pictured), for advice on making the most of its facilities.

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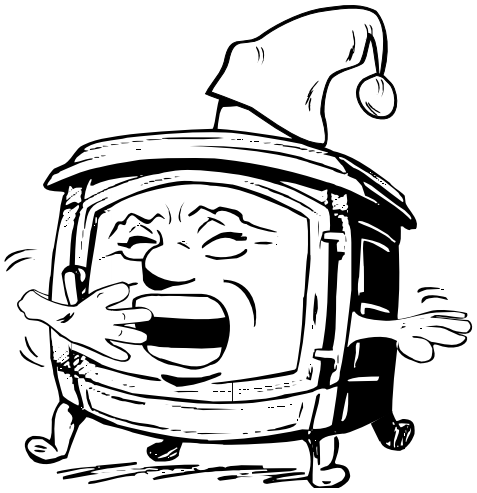
Slow, Overnight Burning

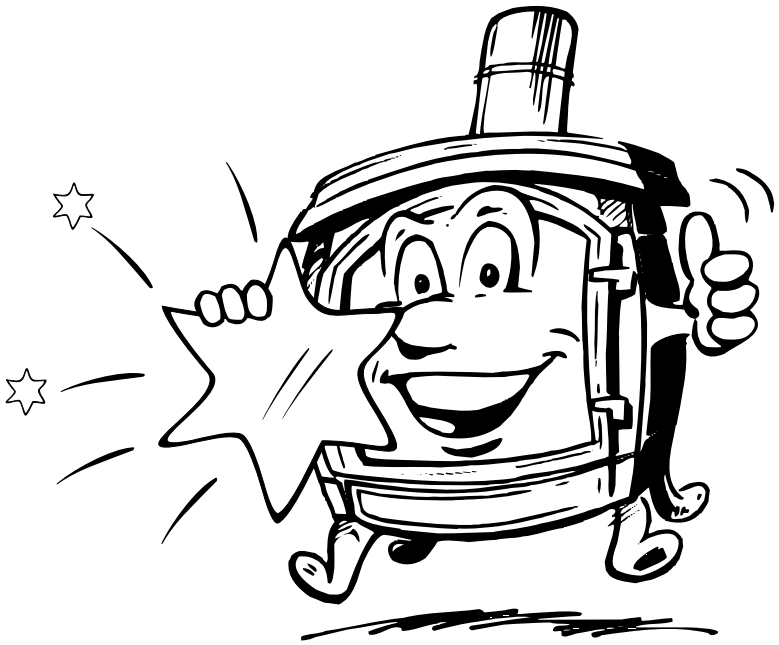


Wood releases its volatile gasses when heated, if insufficient air is available, or the temperature is below the ignition temperature of these gasses, they will deposit themselves as tar and other undesirable substances on the stove body, glass and in the flue. Filling the stove with wood and restricting the air supply may be the only option available to many who want to keep the stove warm for extended periods but it is not necessary for you to adopt this ant-social practice.

Your stove has been designed to burn all the gasses from the wood as a priority, leaving the charcoal to burn later. Good quality charcoal, which is what the stove will produce, has the ability to burn slowly and cleanly with a restricted air supply, and by allowing the charcoal to build up in the stove it will provide many hours of clean gentle heat. The amount of charcoal needed to burn for any length of time is surprisingly small but the quantities can be increased by putting new loading of wood to the front of the stove.

Of great importance is that the stove's air is not reduced to a very low setting if flames are still visible; reducing the air to a minimum will extinguish any flames and cause tar and smoke to be produced. Always wait until no more flames are evident before you can safely turn the air volume to a minimum setting with no fear of staining the glass. The actual setting needed will depend upon the performance of your flue setting, and by raking the ashes through the grate in the morning will reveal either no charcoal remains which means the setting was too high, or a cold stove and an abundance of charcoal indicating the setting was too low. If any charcoal remains never assume it not to be burning. If you rake any charcoal over the grate, close the stove door and set the air controls to their lighting position it will almost always begin to glow even when it gave no sign of burning. Placing wood, whose size is in proportion to the amount of charcoal remaining, over the burning charcoal will rapidly produce a good fire because the stove and flue will have retained some residual heat. This technique of using only the charcoal to burn should be used whenever the stove is to be left unattended for long periods.

If you have managed to run your stove overnight, without staining the glass, you have achieved the highest achievement possible as a stove operator and you should award yourself an enormous gold star.



Smoke Exempt Areas

The stoves to which this instruction manual applies are not approved for overnight burning of wood in smoke exempt areas and should not be used for this purpose.

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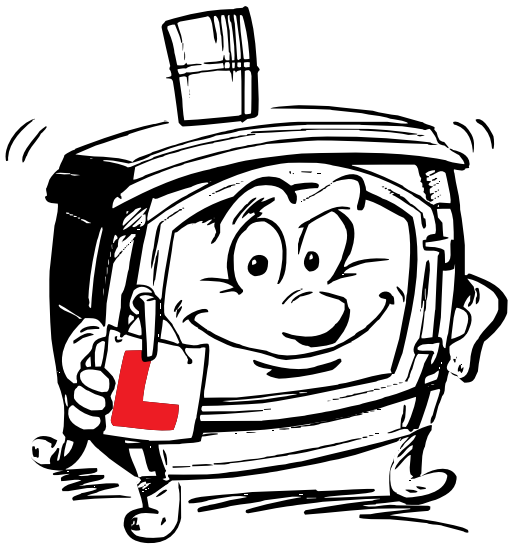
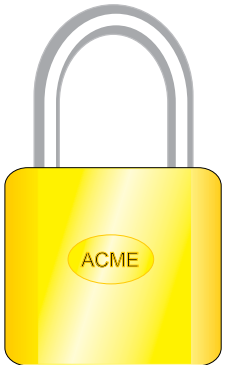
Getting Started With Coal (solid mineral fuel)



Having learned where to find the controls, you are now ready to light a coal fire in the stove, without filling the stove or neighbourhood with smoke. To light the fire with wood you will need two pieces of newspaper, a small bundle of kindling wood, and smokeless coal.

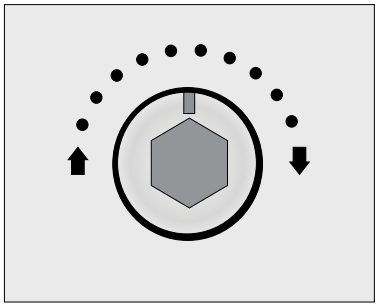
Remember that your stove needs your help to gently push start it in the right direction until it warms. Do not expect it to be on auto pilot until it reaches its operating temperature.



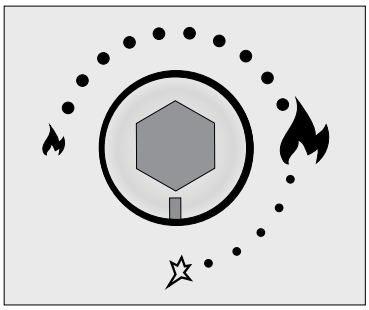
Ensure the ash pan is fitted and empty, then securely close the ash pan door.

Set the Plexus control to maximum air volume by rotating the right hand control clockwise until it reaches a stop, at the large flame icon, then pushing the control knob inwards and turning another quarter turn clockwise to the lighting position. The left hand air direction control to mid, 12 o'clock, position, supplying air above and below the grate.

Set to Mid Position



Set to Lighting position



Lightly crumple two tabloid sized pieces of newspaper and lay them in the middle of the grate.

Resist the temptation to use more paper than this, or to crumple it too tightly; doing either will prevent the rapid development of flames and will cause smoke to be produced.

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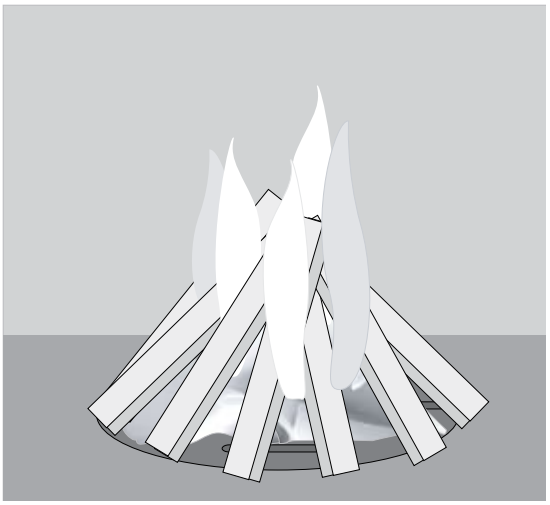
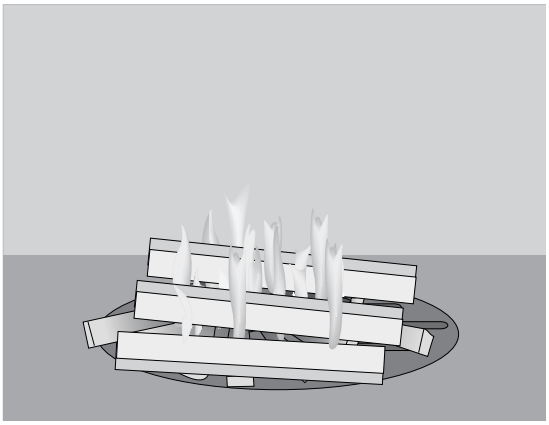


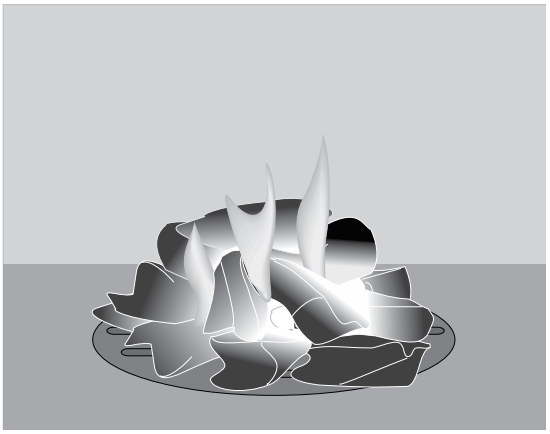
The kindling wood should be placed over the paper so as to rest against each other in a conical formation, leaving space between each piece.

Light the paper using a long match or spill and close the stove door.

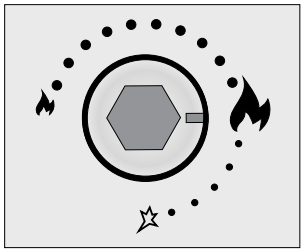
The lightly crumpled paper will begin burning rapidly and the space between the kindling will allow the long bright flames to pass between and over the wood raising it to its ignition temperature.

Wait until the kindling fire core has lost its large flames and is glowing then, wearing the glove, lay several pieces of kindling on the top of them followed by pieces of coal.





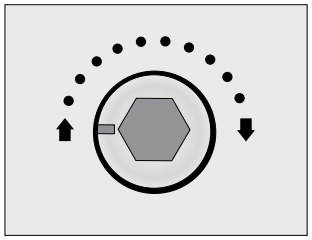
Try to leave open spaces between pieces of coal with some bridging others rather than a single layer. Putting on too much at this stage will only cause smoke and hinder the fire's development.



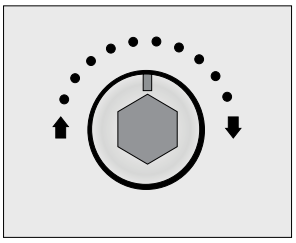
When the loading of coal is burning brightly, the air volume should be reduced and set to the 3 O'clock position, indicated by the large flame icon, or lower depending on the burn rate required.

If you are burning one of the manufactured smokeless coals the air direction lever should always remain in the mid, 12 o'clock, position.

If you are burning Anthracite, the air direction control should now be rotated fully ant-clockwise, 9 o'clock position, to the small arrow icon pointing upwards.



Anthracite



Manufactured Smokeless Coal

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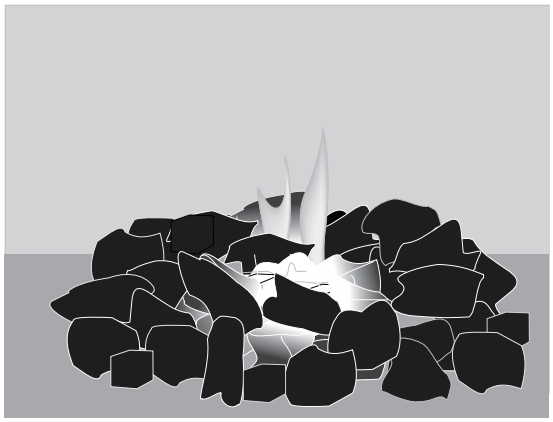
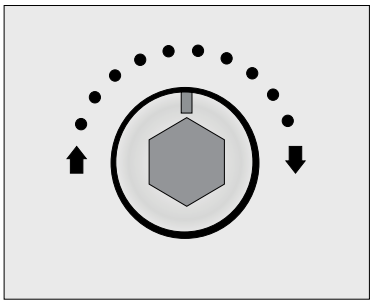
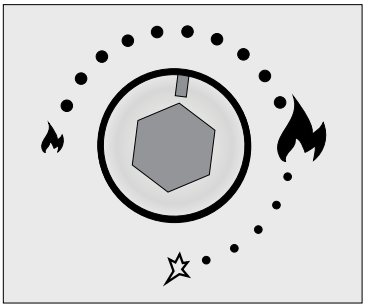


New loading of coal should be placed to cover only coals which are glowing. It will delay the ignition of coal not already burning if further layers of coal are added to them. Smoke production will be reduced if new coals are added only when the coal has stopped emitting flames but is glowing brightly.

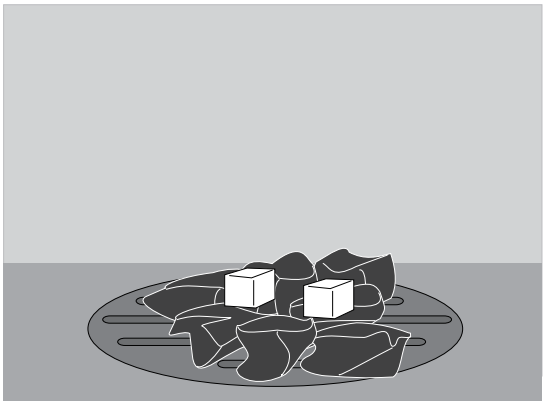
Lighting Coal With Firelighters



Fire lighters perform well only if the blocks are protected from fast air flow. Setting the air volume to a position between 12 o'clock and 3 o'clock will provide sufficient air for the firelighters to burn without causing the flames to be blown out. The air direction control should be set to its mid, 12 o'clock, position.



Placing a layer of coal on the grate for the firelighters to sit on will help to defuse the air flow.



Bridge the firelighters with coal trying to avoid coal actually touching the firelighters.

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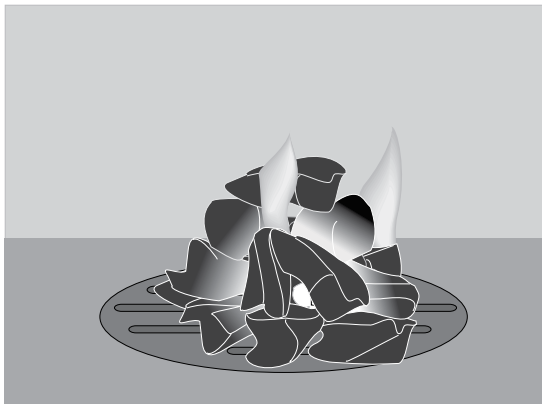
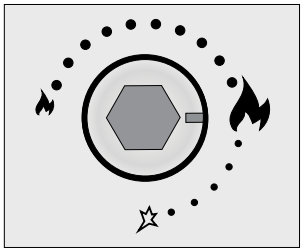
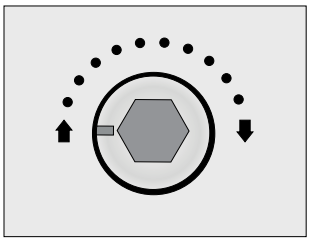


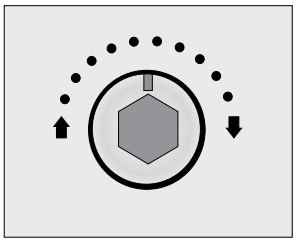
The coal should be at least glowing by the time the firelighters have extinguished and may even be producing flames.



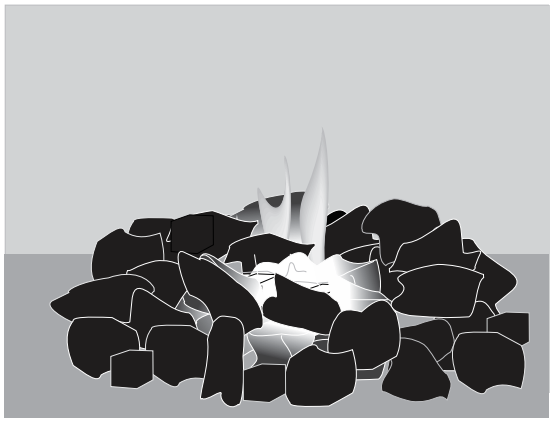
If the fuel is manufactured smokeless coal the air direction control should remain in the mid position. If the fuel is anthracite the control should be set to fully anti-clockwise position, small arrow icon pointing upwards. Which ever coal is being used the air volume control should now be set to the 3 o'clock position, large flame icon.



Anthracite



Manufactured Smokeless Coal



New loading of coal should be placed to cover only coals which are glowing. It will delay the ignition of coal not already burning if further layers of coal are added to them. Smoke production will be reduced if new coals are added only when the coal has stopped emitting flames but is glowing brightly.

If you lit your fire in the stove cleanly and you are now feeling it becoming hot, congratulations, you have passed the lighting test and are no longer a total novice. You can throw away your "L" plates and move on to become an advanced driver.
See page 25

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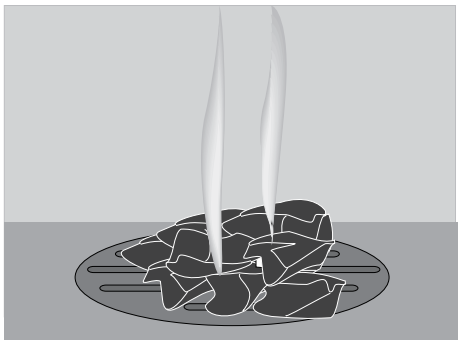
Why Did You Fail?

Coal is generally a simple, trouble free fuel which lights easily, but slowly. Before looking again at your lighting procedure examine the coal for evidence of moisture. Many of the manufactured coals will absorb water and this will prevent the coal from igniting or burning properly for a considerable time.

The Fire Went Out

If you are used to lighting a fire with "house coal" you will find smokeless coal needs heating for a considerably longer time before it begins to burn. Disturbing the fire before the coals are burning brightly will often take the parts of coal that have just ignited away from the heat, allowing them to extinguish. If you have used firelighters it must be remembered that they are petroleum based and have only flames to heat the coal. If coals are placed directly over them or the coals were piled too high the vapours will burn above and, often seemingly detached from the fire bed, rather than under the coals. Ensure that the air settings were correct because too high a draught will cause a similar effect. If the fire was lit with wood it is probable that too much coal was placed on the fire, too soon.

COALS TOO HIGH OR SMOTHERING THE FIRELIGHTERS



TOO MUCH AIR THROUGH THE GRATE

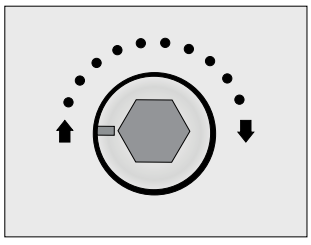
TOO MUCH COAL OVER THE KINDLING

The Glass Blackened

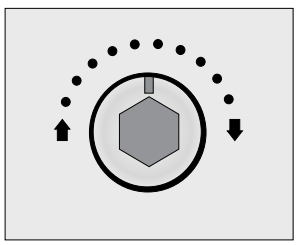
See the above, Do not put too much coal on at one time and never turn the stove air volume down other than by gradual increments. Do not add new loading of coal if the previous loading is still producing significant flames.

The Fire Never Developed Enough Size or Became Hot Enough

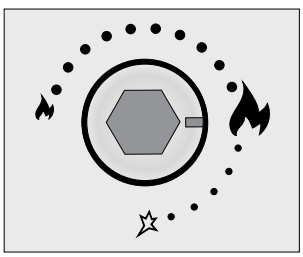
Ensure the air settings are adjusted correctly, always riddle the fire before putting on new loadings of coal. Try and avoid putting on new coal over any coals from a previous loading that have not ignited, or are still burning vigorously.



Anthracite



Manufactured Smokeless Coal



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Advanced Stove Driving With Coal (also known as solid mineral fuel)

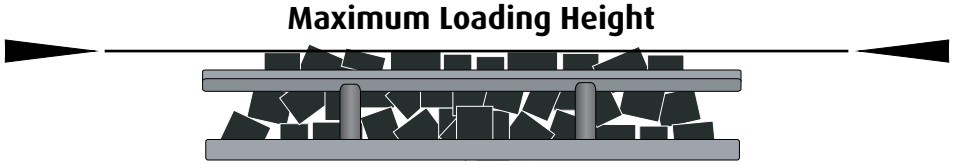
Because it is the volatile gasses that produce smoke, all coals defined as being "smokeless" either naturally have low volatile content or have had their volatile content reduced during their manufacturing process and so many of the problems associated with solid fuels are eliminated. Some of the manufactured coals produce more ash than might be expected, and have additives binding the coals into symmetrical shapes which tend to leave residues on the stove glass, but this can easily be avoided.

When To Put On More Coal

Smokeless coals will produce flames when they initially begin burning. The amount of flame will diminish at a rate depending on the specific coals being burned but all smokeless fuels give almost all their heat from being a red hot mass. While it is acceptable to add more coals when the fire bed reaches this uniform red glow, unless you are building the fire up to produce the stove's maximum heat output the fire should be left until ash is forming on the tops of the coals before adding more coals.

How To Put On Coal

If ash formation makes it necessary to riddle the stove, always riddle before adding new coals. It is only necessary to riddle if ash is restricting air passing through the grate to the fire. Putting new coals onto a fire that has a restricted air flow risks gasses being released from the coals with insufficient air to burn and suddenly introducing air by riddling the grate may cause the accumulated gasses to ignite suddenly and startlingly. New coals should be loaded onto the fire as an even layer rather than a central mound so that it ignites rapidly and evenly. Never load more coal than is contained by the log guard; this is especially important if rounded formed coals are being burned.

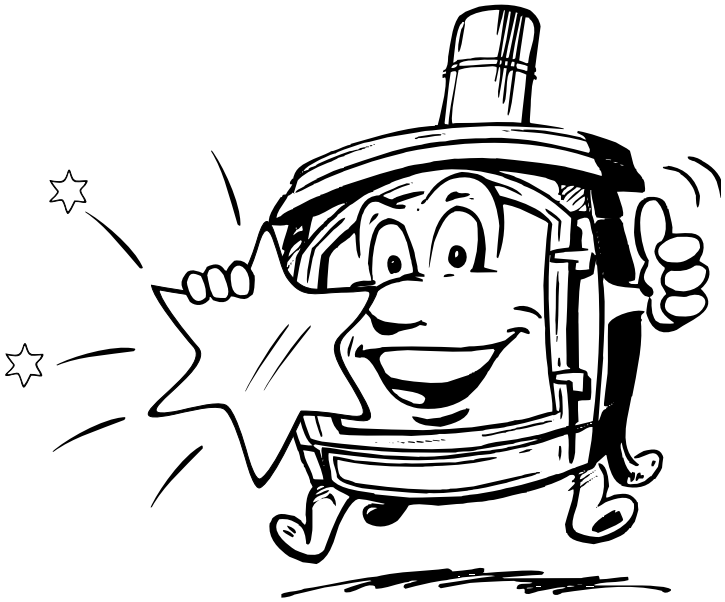


Setting The Burning Rate

If a substantial loading of coals has been placed on the stove it is good practice to increase the air volume a little until the flames diminish to ensure the majority of volatiles have burned. Once the flames have diminished the stove's burning rate can be adjusted to a lower setting of your choice, but doing so in several increments is the better practice.

Slow, Overnight Burning

The stove will burn gently for extended periods simply by reducing the air volume to a very low setting with little or no preparation. Once again it is important not to reduce the air volume until almost all the flames have disappeared and if the fire is to be kept in overnight it is advisable to give the stove a thorough riddling before leaving it to ensure the ash does not prevent the limited air supply reaching all the burning coals.



Coal may be easier to manage than wood but if you have managed to run your stove overnight, without staining the glass, you will still have achieved the highest achievement possible as a coal stove operator and you should award yourself an enormous gold star.

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Cleaning the Stove

Cleaning The Glass

Properly operated, with the correct fuel, your glass will remain clean. Slight staining may appear when the stove is lit and below its operating temperature. This will normally clear as the stove's temperature rises.
If it becomes necessary to clean the glass by hand do not attempt to do so unless the stove is cold. Proprietary glass cleaning agents are available but they must specifically state its suitability for stove glass before being used because the glass in you stove is not ordinary glass and may be damaged with an unsuitable cleaner.
Newspaper moistened with water to which a little vinegar has been added will normally remove most staining, but for really stubborn marks, gentle polishing with fine steel wool lubricated with a few drops of dish washing detergent will need to be employed. Great care must be taken not to clean the glass too vigorously as particles of grit may have adhered with the stain and these could cause scratching if dragged across the glass. However well the stove burns it will eventually become necessary to clean the glass, but if cleaning becomes necessary too often we advise you to review your operating procedures to determine whether cleaner and more efficient combustion can be achieved.

The Stove Body

Dusting the stove may be carried out when the stove is at its minimum heat output temperature, using light strokes of a real bristle paint brush. Thorough cleaning, or any attempt to remove marks on the stove body must only be done when the stove is cold. Stoves with an enamel finish should be cleaned with a damp cloth, or very gentle use of a cleaner recommended for enamel finishes. It should be noted that even approved cleaners will damage the highly polished finish of the stove if used too vigorously. All traces of the cleaner must be removed before the stove is lit and no finishing polishes must ever be used as these will leave unsightly streaks on the stove when it becomes hot.
Stoves with a cast black finish should never be cleaned with a cloth as the texture of the paint will abrade and collect lint from the cloth which will be almost impossible to remove. Vigorous brushing with a stiff real bristle paint brush will remove all dust, but where the paint is marked, the stains are better obliterated with a spray of suitable stove paint rather than attempts made to clean them off. Suitable paint may be purchased from a stove shop or direct from Euroheat.

Simple Maintenance

The stove must be cleaned of ash and any tarring as often as your use of the stove and fuel dictate. All deposits on the stove interior will insulate the stove body from the fire and will reduce the stove's efficiency. Flue ways which become choked will not only reduce the stoves performance but can become a serious health risk if the flue is not taking away all the products of combustion. Do not use a vacuum cleaner unless it is fitted with an additional hot ash filter bin.

The Flue

Even if your flue is correctly lined it is advisable to run your stove at a high setting to thoroughly warm the flue periodically and ensure it is swept regularly. If the stove has not been used for some time it will be necessary to ensure the flue has not been blocked with twigs from home building birds or blocked with other obstructions before the stove is lit. Lighting a small piece of paper within the stove will determine the flue's ability to remove any products of combustion. Warming the flue after a long period of inactivity may be required, as the flue may be cold and damp, and the initial light up after this time may cause the stove to stall and die and even smoke to be emitted into the room. For further information see Technical Document IN1088 Spring Autumn Syndrome.

National Chimney Sweeps Association	01785 811732
The Solid Fuel Association	0845 6014406 .

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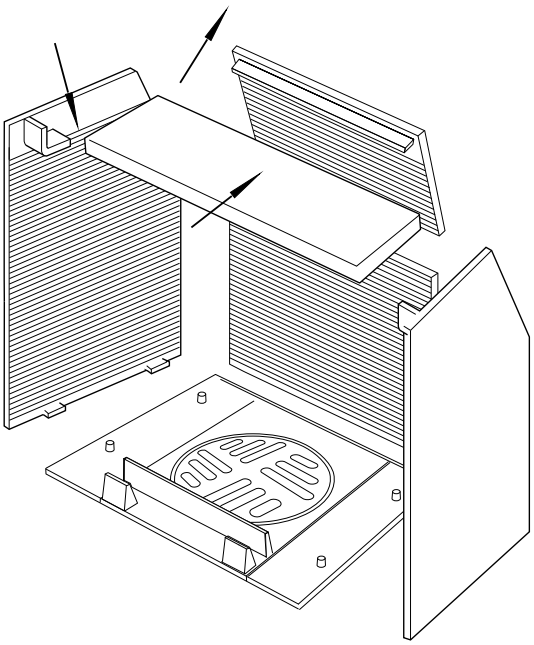
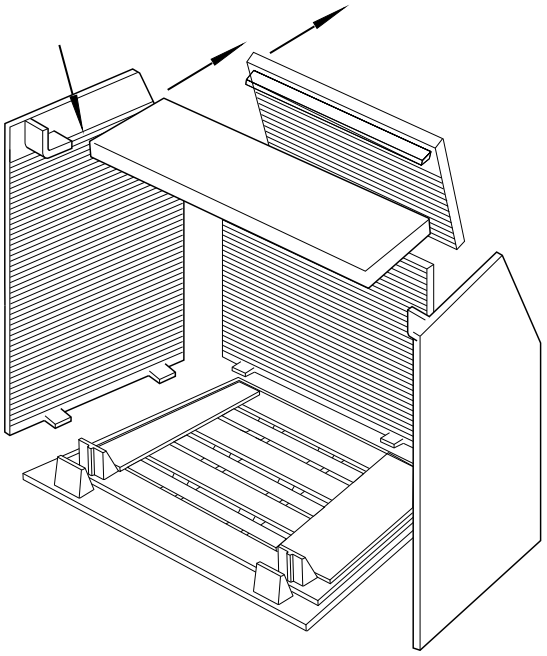
Removing Top Chamber Baffle

Periodically the stove should be thoroughly cleared of all combustion deposits which will necessitate the removal of the vermiculite baffle and cast protection plates. (Note take care vermiculite baffle is fragile)



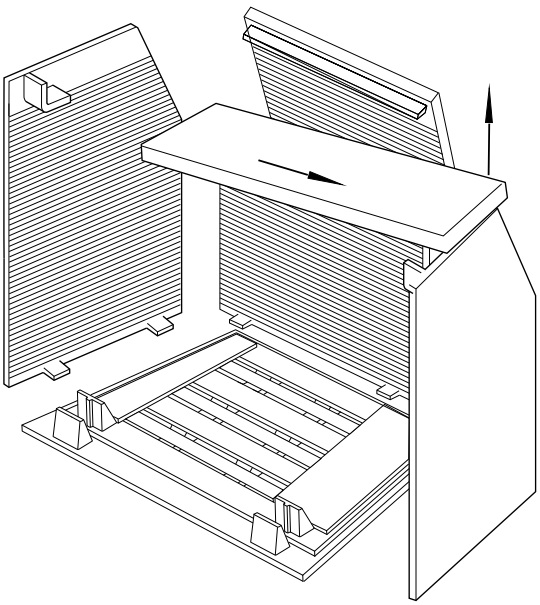
Model size 13

Lift the back of the vermiculite baffle and push backwards over the cast angled back plate until the front of the baffle clears the front locating supports. Bring the baffle front below these supports and pull baffle towards the stove front.



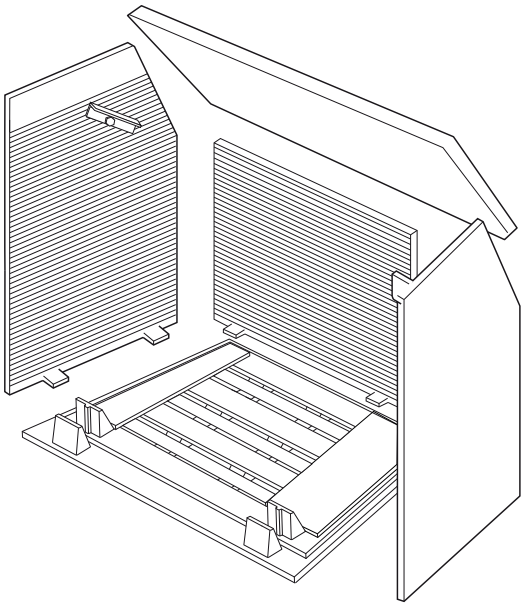
Model size 23

Push the vermiculite baffle backwards causing the cast angled back plate to move backwards until the front of the baffle clears the front locating supports. Bring the baffle front below these supports and pull baffle towards the stove front.



Model size 33

Lift one end of the vermiculite up and over the cast side plate allowing the other end of the baffle to come below the front locating support. Guide the end of the baffle downwards as you pull the baffle back from over the side plate. The baffle will now clear the other front locating support and the baffle can be brought towards the front of the stove.



Model size 43

The vermiculite baffle is removed by removing the bolt from the locating plate on the left side cast plate.

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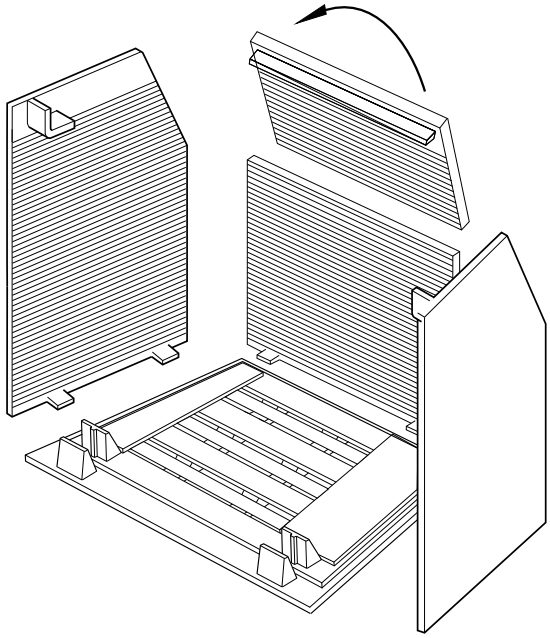
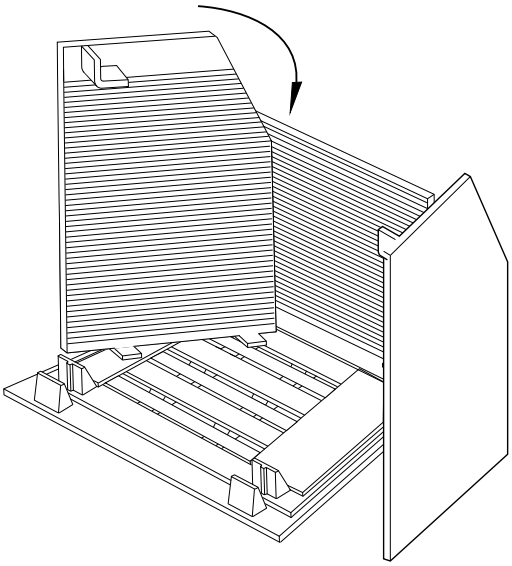
Removing Other Internal Components



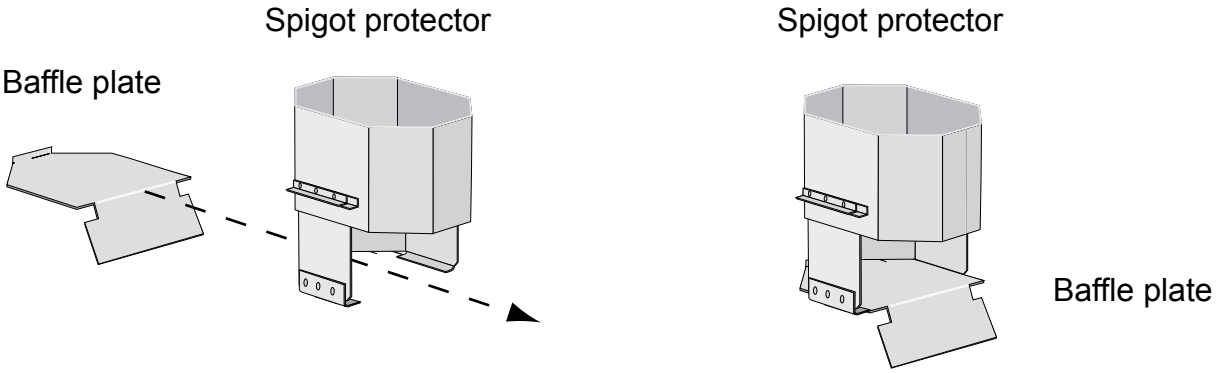
For stoves other than the 43 models the sloping cast back plate is removed by lifting upwards and towards the front of the stove.



The cast side internal plates are removed by lifting and bringing the rear of the plates towards the centre of the stove. The back cast plate is removed by pulling the top towards the front of the stove.

Top Flue Outlet Baffle

Stoves with a top flue outlet may have an additional stainless steel baffle vane. This can be removed by pulling the tab at the front towards the front of the stove to remove the baffle from its locating rails, giving access to the flue way. See installation instructions for more detailed information.



Summer Shutdown.

At the end of each heating season the entire installation should be thoroughly cleaned and examined for soundness; this should include having the flue examined by a registered sweep. The stove interior should be treated with a moisture repellent such as WD40 and all operating mechanisms lubricated with a suitable oil, or again with WD40. The door and glass seals should be inspected and replaced if showing signs of damage, as uncontrolled air entering the stove could damage the glass and cast iron components within the stove.

ALWAYS CHECK FOR ANY FLUE BLOCKAGE BEFORE LIGHTING THE STOVE AFTER A PROLONGED SHUTDOWN.

Faulty Operation

Always seek the advice of a qualified engineer if your stove is not operating correctly. Never use the stove with any damaged or malfunctioning components.

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Technical Details Intermittent Operation

Intermittent operation is when the appliance is used for short firing periods for example 45 minutes to 2 hours. This is a common operation in warmer weather such as cold spring evenings. The information provided below where indicated as HETAS approved is from the current CE standards EN 13240:2001 and EN 13240 A2:2004. The test fuel for wood burning, beech, for coal burning anthracite.

Model Name	Model Number	Heat Output Nominal Wood	Heat Output Nominal Coal	Weight KG	Flue Draught Nominal	Flue Gas Mass Flow g/s	Flue Gas Temperature Down Stream of Flue Spigot deg C	Efficiency with Top Flue Connection
Nestor Martin Q13 Wood	Q13	4.6kW		74	12pa	4.9	293	77.1% Net 70.2% Gross
Nestor Martin Q13 Coal	Q13		3.6kW	74	12pa	3.8	210	82.8% Net 75.4% Gross
Nestor Martin C23	C23	7.7kW	7.7kW	180	12pa	7.7	326	77.2% Net 70.0% Gross
Nestor Martin C33	C33	9.2kW	9.2kW	185	12pa	6.5	357	80.0% Net 72.8% Gross
Nestor Martin C43	C43	10.5kW	10.5kW	224	12pa	6.5	392	79.7% Net 72.5% Gross
Nestor Martin O23	O23	7.6kW	6.1kW	104	12pa	7.7	326	77.2% Net 70.0% Gross
Nestor Martin D33	D33	9.0Kw	8.4kW	108	12pa	6.5	357	80.0% Net 72.8% Gross
Nestor Martin NM33	NM33	9.0Kw	8.4kW	200	12pa	6.5	357	80.0% Net 72.8% Gross

Technical Details Continuous Operation

Continuous operation is when the appliance is used for long firing periods for example several hours and for overnight operation. This is a common operation in cold weather as experienced in deep winter. The information provided below is from the current CE standards EN 13240:2001 and EN 13240 A2:2004. The test fuel for wood burning, beech, for coal burning anthracite.

Model Name	Model Number	Heat Output Nominal Wood	Heat Output Nominal Coal*	Weight KG	Flue Draught Nominal	Flue Gas Mass Flow g/s	Flue Gas Temperature Down Stream of Flue Spigot deg C	Efficiency with Top Flue Connection
Nestor Martin Q13 Wood	Q13	5.4kW		74	12pa	4.9	293	83.4% Net 75.9% Gross
Nestor Martin Q13 Coal	Q13		3.5kW	74	12pa	3.8	210	78.3% Net 71.2% Gross

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Declaration
The information provided for the room heater fuelled by wood and smokeless coal, has been measured as specified in EN13240:2001 and EN 13240-A2:2004.

Warranty
Thank you for choosing a Euroheat/Nestor Martin stove. It has been constructed with the utmost care and with the finest materials; we hope it gives you many years of pleasurable warmth. If your stove has an enamel finish you will notice, after the stove has been used several times, it develops what is called a "crackle" pattern in the enamelling. This is caused by the different expansion rates between the enamel and the cast iron, it is normal and should not be regarded as a fault or indicating that the stove is beginning to shed its finish.
Any modification to the appliance, or the fitting of non approved parts, will cancel any warranty and may make it unsafe.

Warranty Registration
Please ensure this is fully completed by your installing engineer with details of your approved Euroheat supplier and returned to Euroheat **within 28 days of installation.** The free 10 year technical telephone help can only be authorized, if the stove is registered, fitted by an approved engineer and the registration form returned to Euroheat. Euroheat reserve the right to reject the extended support if the requirements are not met.
Euroheat & Nestor Martin have a policy of continual research and development and reserve the right to modify its appliances without prior notice. We make every effort to ensure that the information provided in this document is correct and accurate at the time of printing, but continued updates occur to adapt documents to appliance changes and customer feedback. For the latest editions of all Euroheat documentation visit our web site www.euroheat.co.uk.

We would welcome any comments or information which you feel is not provided in this document which would assist other users in the future. E-mail tech@euroheat.co.uk

Welcome to the World of Real Stoves
Euroheat Technical Team

Information from the Euroheat Technical Team
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We would request that you inform Euroheat of information which you feel is not provided in this document which would assist other users in the future.
The Euroheat Technical Team

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